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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Showers. Temp. 50-61 (10-5). To-
morrow's temp. 43-58 (5-2).
Nov. 20, occasional rain. Temp. 53-62.
Nov. 21, cloudy, occasional rain. Temp.
43-58 (10-5). CHANCELLOR: Moderate.
Temp. 54-57 (12-5). NEW YORK:
1. 45-58 (7-5). Yesterday's temp.

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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1972

Established 1887

Brandt Wins 48-Seat Edge

For the First Time, His Party Takes Largest Share of Vote

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Willy Brandt was assured of a strengthened new mandate as chancellor tonight after his left-liberal government coalition swept to a surprisingly strong victory in West Germany's national elections.

For the first time in this country's 23-year postwar history, Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party won the biggest share of the vote in a national election.

Computer projections late tonight indicated that the Social Democrats would end with slightly more than 46 percent of the almost 40 million votes cast. The turnout represented a record 90 to 91 percent turnout of the electorate.

The chancellor's coalition junior partners, the Free Democrats, also ran stronger than expected, winning approximately 8 percent of the vote.

Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democratic leader, conceded defeat two hours and 15 minutes after the polls closed.

The computer projections indicated that the coalition will control the new Bundestag (lower house of parliament) with a majority of 48 seats. That figure could change slightly as the returns become more certain, but there was no question that Mr. Brandt's coalition will have a vastly stronger majority than the 12-seat edge with which it originally took power in 1969.

The big losers were the two opposition Christian Democratic parties, which had topped the vote in every previous election, including 1969. The projections showed that this time they are running second to the Social Democrats with approximately 44.9 percent, giving them 224 seats.

Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Democrats' powerful Bavarian wing, the Christian Social Union, told a television reporter he considered the election result "extraordinarily worrying for the entire German nation."

He called for a process of self-criticism to see what went wrong, but said it was too early to look for a culprit.

Clear-Cut Endorsement
The vote was a clear-cut endorsement for Mr. Brandt's controversial Eastern policy of seeking a reconciliation between West Germany and its old enemies in Communist Eastern Europe.

Mr. Brandt and his party had run all out on the record of his historic treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, and most recently, East Germany.

Late tonight, Mr. Brandt appeared on television to hail the result by saying, "This vote has strengthened the new political middle in Germany." In a reference to his Eastern policy, he promised to continue the "work of the past three years" and reiterated his "readiness" to go to East Berlin before Christmas to sign the recently initiated basic treaty with East Germany.

His victory tonight gave a green light to continued rapid movement toward ending the cold war in Europe—a movement whose latest symbol will be the talks that begin Wednesday in Helsinki on convening a European security conference.

Mr. Brandt's treaties with the Communist bloc were the necessary precondition for the Helsinki talks and for parallel preparatory talks on military force reductions in Central Europe that are expected to begin in late January.

Peron, Hailed by Thousands, Invites Rivals to Unity Parley

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19.—Juan D. Peron, denied a large popular welcome when he returned Friday to Argentina 17 years after being deposed as president and sent into exile, was given a massive salute by supporters yesterday and today.

As the 77-year-old former strongman told crowds of demonstrators that he had returned on a mission of political "peace and unity," aides said invitations had been sent to all but two of Argentina's political parties to meet with Mr. Peron tomorrow.

Early yesterday, after overnight negotiations with government officials, Mr. Peron was allowed to leave the hotel at Ezeiza International Airport, where an estimated 36,000 troops with tanks

had kept him a virtual prisoner since Friday evening.

With military leaders reportedly washing their hands of the job of isolating him from demonstrators, Mr. Peron was transferred to the jurisdiction of the federal police, itself a formidable paramilitary force. He was permitted to leave the hotel and move to the \$80,000 suburban villa that his supporters—constituting the largest political force in Argentina—had bought recently for his use.

Throughout yesterday, crowds of supporters built up around the three-story, white brick house in the wealthy Vicente Lopez district. At one point, the throng's size was put at 50,000.

Their chants of support drew (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kissinger in Paris Speaks of a Rapid Settlement of War

Nov. 19 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Paris what may be the final round of formal talks to end the war in Vietnam.

Newsman and television crews crowded the VIP lounge of a column of trucks holding riot police was lined up at airport buildings. It was raining heavily as the plane landed.

Kissinger told newsmen: "The President has sent me here for what he hopes will be the final phase of the negotiations to end the war in Indochina."

"My instructions are to stay for as long as it is useful and to conduct the talks in a spirit of conciliation, moderation and goodwill."

"While I am here I will be in the closest daily contact with the representatives of our allied countries, the representatives of the Republic of [South] Vietnam."

"We shall consult frequently with the [South Vietnamese] ambassador to the peace talks, [Phang Van] Lam."

Mr. Lam was among the high U.S. and South Vietnamese officials who welcomed Mr. Kissinger and his party.

Mr. Kissinger said, "I look forward to renewed negotiations with special adviser Duc Tho and delegation leader Xuan Thuy [the Hanoi representatives]."

"If our North Vietnamese interlocutors have come here in the same spirit of understanding and flexibility which characterized our meetings in October, a rapid settlement of the war is probable."

"As for the United States, we believe that we have come so far that both sides have an obligation to remove the remaining obstacles."

Saw Nixon
Before he left Washington, Mr. Kissinger held final consultations with President Nixon on the remaining points which he hopes to settle.

The coming session, which the White House describes as the "final" one, will last for several days or longer, spokesmen have said.

After that there will be "consultations" with the governments of both North and South Vietnam aimed at wrapping up an agreement in the next few weeks, perhaps before the year is over, they said.

Mr. Kissinger will meet tomorrow with Mr. Tho, who has been in Paris since Friday.

Mr. Kissinger said at a White House press conference on Oct. 26 that there were "six or seven very concrete issues" which could be settled with the North Vietnamese in a few days of negotiations.

The two major issues involve the question of North Vietnamese troops in the South and how much power a "national council of reconciliation and concord" will have in South Vietnamese governmental matters.

The United States also wants international supervisory machinery to be organized in South Vietnam when the agreement is signed. Canada, Hungary, Poland and Indonesia have tentatively agreed to supervise the cease-fire, but details of their employment and operations are still to be worked out.

Other details to be settled include:
• Extension of the cease-fire to Laos and Cambodia.
• Release of North Vietnamese prisoners in the South.
• Establishment of a firm border.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

When Congress Returns

Democrats May Try to Override Vetoes

John H. Avenill

NGTON, Nov. 19.—

Senate Democrats say that the 93rd Congress will try to override vetoes of President Nixon's foreign aid bills.

The nine bills vetoed by Nixon after the 93rd Congress adjourned last month, most advocates of the

Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., if successful, could lead to an end of strength with the

Humphrey's proposal has been introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, one of his

the year's Democratic nomination, and Sen. Charles D. McNinch, D., S.C., chair-

Senate Democratic Committee.

Mr. M. Jackson, D., Ohio, 1972 presidential

aspirant, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., were described by aides as sympathetic to the proposal.

This cross-section of senators, ranging from liberals to moderate conservatives, reflects what appears to be a growing post-election mood among many Senate Democrats to challenge Mr. Nixon's second-term objective of cutting back on many domestic programs initiated by Democratic presidents.

"Many People Behind Me"
"I have never had so many people behind me," Mr. Nixon was quoted by Business Week as saying just before his re-election.

But many congressional Democrats seem to interpret the President's massive victory as any particular mandate.

"We're not overruled one bit by his landslide," Sen. Humphrey said in an interview. "We're going to stand our ground. The President will have our cooperation wherever possible. But on the domestic front I'm very disappointed over his vetoes of important and necessary legislation."

When Congress returns we should repeal it and if he vetoes again, then we'll just have to override him."

Sen. Humphrey referred specifically to the nine vetoes Congress had no opportunity to override because Mr. Nixon killed the bills nine days after the 93rd Congress adjourned on Oct. 13.

The vetoed legislation included the \$30.5-billion appropriation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a \$543-million authorization for water projects,



NICE WORK, DAD—Matthias Brandt, son of the West German chancellor, congratulating his father last night after the Social Democrats made big gains in the elections.

After IRA Chief's Arrest in Dublin

Catholics, Troops Clash in Belfast

BELFAST, Nov. 19 (UPI)—More than 1,000 Catholic demonstrators, enraged by the arrest of Irish Republican Army leader Sean MacStiofain in Dublin today during a march into Belfast's center.

"Out of the way, British murderers!" came the chant as the crowd defied a British government ban and moved toward the City Hall, hurling bricks, bottles and rocks.

Troops responded with volleys of rubber bullets.

It was a march sponsored by People's Democracy, a Catholic civil-rights group based at Queen's University, to protest continued internment without trial of more than 200 suspected IRA men.

Detectives in the Irish Republic arrested Mr. MacStiofain, chief of staff of the IRA's militant Provisional wing, early today as he returned from a Dublin radio interview. News of the capture spread through the crowd as it wound down the Catholic Lower Falls Road toward downtown Belfast.

With a roar of anger the vanguard swung into College Square, an approach to City Hall. In doing so it broke a government order banning the march from the downtown area.

Shouts of "Rush them! Smash your way through!" rang out as they confronted a phalanx of Saracen armored cars and ranks of British troops, hardened by the sectarian violence which has claimed 632 lives in Northern Ireland over the past three and a quarter years.

The soldiers stood fast. No one moved. For a moment the crowd wavered. Then Michael Farrell, chief of People's Democracy, leaped on to a Saracen to harangue the crowd.

A trooper in riot gear clambered up after him and knocked him sprawling with a truncheon.

"You see that?" a girl's voice shrieked. "Get the bastards!" More bottles, rocks and bricks rained on the soldiers. A brick caught a soldier square in the face, leaving him bloody, blinded and reeling.

Ena Higginson, age 15, swung her flagpole with its green, white and orange Irish Republican tricolor and smashed another uniformed figure in the chest. With a cry he fell back. Three soldiers grabbed Ena by the arms and



Sean MacStiofain

hastled her off behind lines of troops.

"If you want peace release the girl!" Mr. Farrell bellowed. The soldiers let her go. She swooned at their feet. More punching, more stoning.

But now the crowd was moving back toward the Falls Road, hurling abuse at the troops and screaming, "Lynch the traitor!" for the premier of the Irish Republic, where Mr. MacStiofain was arrested. "Release Sean!" "Slab in the back!" "Lime bastards!"

Once back in the Falls Road area the marchers dispersed.

Last night Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw issued an order banning the marchers from leaving the Falls Road district.

His order came after the latest and largest of three explosions in downtown Belfast blew out the front of the newspaper in Donegal Street yesterday afternoon.

Stoppers had evacuated the building after a telephone warning. They were led by a red-coated Santa Claus who had attracted a crowd of mothers and children to the store.

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Computer Vote Projection

BONN, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—A computer projection of the West German First Television Channel based on results from 247 representative polling districts out of 248 constituencies gave the political parties the following percentage of total valid votes cast in today's federal election (1969 results in parentheses): Right-hand columns give the party's estimated number of seats in the new parliament's lower house, compared with what it held in the outgoing one in parentheses.

	Percentage	Seats
Christian Democrats (CDU) ...	44.9 (46.1)	224 (242)
Social Democrats (SPD) ...	46.1 (42.7)	232 (224)
Free Democrats (FDP)	8.2 (5.8)	40 (30)
National Democrats (NPD) .	0.4 (4.3)	none (—)
Communist Party (DKP) ...	0.1 (0.6)	none (—)



Rainer Barzel, chairman of the Christian Democratic party, conceding defeat last night in yesterday's vote.

E. Germany Warns Officials To Shun Visits by Westerners

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (NYT).—East Germany has opened an indoctrination campaign and taken other protective steps designed to halt the spread of Western ideas in the wake of improved relations between the two Germanys.

In a decree issued earlier this month, leading Communist party members and other East Germans with official functions are barred from receiving visits by their West German relatives.

Official sources in West Berlin said the number of those affected by the ban could be as high as two million.

The indoctrination drive was officially opened in a 15-point declaration by the party's Central Committee, calling for "closest vigilance" and opposition to Western influence.

"Deeply Worried"
Western observers said the Communist leaders appeared to be "deeply worried" over the appeal West Germany's Social Democratic policies under Chancellor Willy Brandt was exercising on East Germans.

"Social Democracy is nothing more than another evil form of imperialism," the party statement declared.

For years, the East German government has sought to isolate the country from the West.

However, the series of East-West agreements concluded in the last few months has undermined this policy. The Berlin pact, the East-West German traffic agreement and the recent accord aimed at normalizing relations between the two Germanys all envisage an increasing number of contacts, visits and mutual cooperation at various levels.

About six million West Germans and West Berliners have made trips to East Germany for family reunions so far this year. Under the "basic treaty" normalizing German relations, about six million other West Germans from the border regions will be able

to visit the eastern border areas on one-day passes.

The East Germans expect to gain international recognition through the agreements, but at least some of those in the party hierarchy fear the price to be paid is a threat to ideological stability.

The measure barring certain officials from Western contacts was imposed after voluntary restrictions proved insufficient.

Party leaders in plants and offices originally had been required to pledge that they would refrain from taking trips to the West or from seeing their Western relatives. But officials soon found that at least the latter pledge could easily be broken, particularly in big cities.

Under the new order, officials at ministerial levels, party workers, union officials, members of the armed forces and police units are forbidden to have Western visitors at their homes and must seek permission to see them at other places.

A 73-year-old West Berlin woman who visited her sister in East Germany for the first time in 15 years said she had been refused permission to come to his mother's house and see the aunt.

In other cases, soldiers and officials have been reprimanded by their superiors because of Western family contacts.

Party's Stand
The party declaration on ideology declared:

"In view of the advancing policy of peaceful co-existence between countries of different social order and the simultaneous aggravation in ideological confrontation, the view of the masses of meetings between people of contrasting beliefs and ways of life, the closest vigilance and greatest party activity are called for."

The text covered two full pages in Neues Deutschland, the party organ.

A Comfortable Seat Margin Is Won by Brandt in Election

(Continued from Page 1)

ment benches caused Mr. Brandt to lose his majority. As a result, the chancellor was forced to gamble on forcing the dissolution of the Bundestag and seeking new elections almost a year ahead of their normally scheduled time.

The move was dangerous because all pre-election signs indicated that the Christian Democrats were still West Germany's majority party. In addition, there were fears that the Free Democrats, who had been slipping in recent elections, might fall below the 5 percent vote necessary to be represented in the Bundestag.

Finally, there was Mr. Brandt's vulnerability on domestic economic issues. West Germany's rate of inflation is currently running at more than 6 percent—the highest figure in the postwar period—and the Christian Democrats tried to make this the paramount issue of the campaign.

That strategy appeared sound because Germans still retain vivid memories of the 1930s and late 1940s when runaway inflation wiped out the life savings of millions.

Every previous postwar election here has turned largely on economic issues. And it is the Christian Democrats, who controlled the government for two decades prior to 1969, that the public generally identifies with price and monetary stability.

But, for the first time, foreign policy clearly outpaced the economy as an issue, and the voters turned heavily to Mr. Brandt—the man who last year brought this country its first Nobel Peace Prize since the war.

Before tonight, some observers, expecting a narrow victory margin, had predicted further trouble in a new coalition with the fiscally conservative Free Democrats opposed to wide-scale reform.

Reassessment Needed

However this outlook now will have to be reassessed. The pace of domestic reform in Mr. Brandt's second term will still be far slower than many of his more leftist supporters would like, but the immediate impression tonight was that he will have more latitude and support for his programs than anyone had expected.

As for the Christian Democrats, almost all observers here agree that Mr. Brandt, 48, is through as opposition leader and that a new struggle can be expected for leadership of the movement.

There was immediate speculation tonight that Mr. Strauss, whose party maintained its traditional strength in Bavaria, will now be able to dominate the larger Christian Democratic Union as well.

The election confirmed the demise of the extreme right-wing National Democratic party. It scored only 0.4 percent of the poll. This compared with 4.3 percent in 1969—a figure which critics said was dangerously near the 5 percent that any party needs to be represented in the Bundestag.

In the mid-1960s, it was voted into seven of the 11 West German state legislatures. Its extremist nationalism and authoritarian program caused concern both in West Germany and abroad that a neo-Nazi revival was on the way.

Since then, the NPD—weakened by internal dissent—has gradually disappeared from the political scene, losing all its state seats.

In campaigning for the federal elections, the party fielded candidates in 236 out of the 248 federal voting districts.

Even the Free Democrats, generally regarded here as a dying party, won an unexpectedly strong new lease on life largely because their leader, Walter Scheel, serves as foreign minister in the Brandt government and is closely identified with the Eastern policy.

Computer Projections

In terms of how this was reflected in today's vote, the computer projections of leading political analysis institutes show-

ed a result that ran roughly like this:

The Social Democrats, with more than 46 percent, should have 232 deputies in the new Bundestag. This is a substantial jump from 1969 when they won 43.7 percent of the popular vote and gained 234 Bundestag seats. The Free Democrats, with a vote today of around 8 percent, should have 40 parliamentary seats. In 1969, they barely squeaked into the Bundestag, with 5.8 percent and then held only 30 seats.

If these figures hold up, the government coalition will have 273 deputies when the new Bundestag meets, probably on Dec. 14. That will give them a margin far in excess of the 249-vote absolute majority necessary to control the House and re-elect Mr. Brandt as chancellor.

Schroeder Loses

In local results, Gerhard Schroeder, a former foreign minister tagged for the post again if the Christian Democrats had won the election, suffered defeat in Düsseldorf at the hands of Uwe Hols, 28, a Social Democrat. However, Mr. Schroeder will enter parliament on the Christian Democratic list.

In the Dortmund constituency, formerly represented by Finance and Economics Minister Karl Schiller, little-known Werner Zeiler won for the Social Democrats with only 0.8 percent less than Mr. Schiller got in 1969. Mr. Zeiler said this ended the legend that Mr. Schiller was a major vote-getting "locomotive" in the 1969 elections. Mr. Schiller did not run for parliament this time.

If Mr. Brandt had won the chancellorship, most observers thought he would have been on a par with Mr. Brandt. But his election would have caused serious disappointment and suspicion in Eastern Europe and would probably have resulted in an initial backing of the rush to end the cold war.

Under the slogan "Willi Brandt must remain chancellor," the Social Democrats had been running all out on the coattails of the chancellor's personal popularity and his record in foreign policy.

Lubeck, West Berlin

That was the theme sounded by Mr. Brandt on the final day of the campaign yesterday. He began with a sentimental stop at the northern port city of Lubeck, where he was born poor and illegitimate 58 years ago.

Then Mr. Brandt flew to West Berlin, where he first gained worldwide fame during 10 turbulent cold war years as mayor. In his final campaign speech, he reminded the people of the divided city that only a decade ago they lived with the day-to-day possibility of world war breaking out in their streets.

"We have made peace in Germany and Europe more secure," he said. "Berlin, the symbol of cold war many years, is now the hopeful sign for a durable peace in Europe."

Mr. Brandt concluded: "We have the great chance now to bar war from Europe forever and secure peace for generations. We should not stop halfway."

Mr. Brandt and other Christian Democratic candidates spent yesterday emphasizing bread-and-butter domestic issues. Their strategy was summed up in the slogan: "We will build progress from stability."

Mounting Inflation

This was a reference to West Germany's mounting inflation. The Free Democrats had pressed their bid to stay alive with a two-pronged campaign strategy. They had emphasized Mr. Scheel's role as Mr. Brandt's partner in Ostpolitik, and they contended that their presence in the Bundestag is a moderating factor that keeps the Social Democrats from backsliding into Marxism and the Christian Democrats from reaction and clericalism.

Mr. Brandt said that his delegation above all had in mind increased UN strength and effectiveness and that approval of the reduced ceiling would "make the United Nations stronger than ever to meet the needs of member states."

He said that Canada was lending its "wholehearted support" to the proposal and "earnestly urges all other member states to do likewise." He cautioned, however, that if the ceiling was reduced to 25 percent, the question of lowering the ceiling again "should not be sought."

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Former President Juan Peron waving to cheering crowd in fashionable suburb of Buenos Aires on Saturday.

Peron, Hailed by Thousands, Invites Rivals to Unity Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Peron and his third wife, Isabel, 39, to windows on several occasions.

Mr. Peron reportedly told the demonstrators: "We prefer disorder and freedom to order and slavery." But in another brief talk from a window, he urged them to exhibit moderation, to give the nation a faultless image of happy Peronist people.

On other occasions, he pleaded fatigue after his trip here from Spain via Rome, saying: "I've gone without sleep for three days." He added: "Keep calm, I am going to rest."

To encourage his supporters, he said: "I marvel at and am proud of this display of affection."

Today, the Peronists—including persons from remote Argentine towns—blocked the area's streets to non-supporters, using oldrums and a telephone booth which they wrenched loose as a barricade. Groups searched strangers for arms, and barred foreign news-

men who, they said, "belong to imperialist companies."

Mr. Peron came to a window again and made a new appeal for prudence.

He said the Peronist movement had begun to bridge a generation gap and would "hand over to the young our banners, for them to carry to triumph."

About 2,000 Peronists camped around the mansion overnight, after thousands of other demonstrators surged away to stage a procession in downtown Buenos Aires.

Police patrols, armored cars and scores of steel-helmeted men with machine guns quickly sealed off the central zone to prevent the Peronists from reaching the Plaza de Mayo—site of the Casa Rosada, the Pink House, or presidential palace.

The military, which ousted Mr. Peron after he had ruled largely with labor and peasant support for nine years, reportedly is still against him. Most members of the officer corps would never allow him to regain the presidency, according to observers.

And because he did not return by the deadline imposed by the present military regime for presidential candidates—this past August being established as the deadline—he is not recognized officially as having any stature in elections scheduled for next March by Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, the current president.

But it is thought possible that Mr. Peron might reach agreement with other politicians—and perhaps with Gen. Lanusse—on a candidate acceptable to the armed forces as well as the Peronists.

Ricardo Albin, leader of the Radical party, the second largest political group after the Peronist party, was announced as having accepted the invitation to political parleys with Mr. Peron. Leaders of other factions had not yet replied to the Peronist invitation.

Mr. Peron already has formed a coalition of his Justicialista party and eight smaller parties for the March election.

In the session of the General Assembly's Finance Committee, Brazil and Czechoslovakia spoke against the U.S. proposals to reduce its contribution from 31.5 percent to 25 percent. This year's budget is \$205 million.

Assessments are based on a country's ability to pay. The United States is proposing that a new ceiling of 25 percent be put on the contribution of any single state. The existing ceiling—a theoretical one, not yet achieved—now stands at 30 percent.

Speaking for Canada in the Finance Committee, Saul F. Rae said, "In the long run the proposed ceiling is both realistic and desirable."

The U.S. position is that the UN has more than doubled its membership since the organization's inception in 1945 and that the UN would be on a sounder footing if its assessments were more evenly proportioned and if it was not overly dependent on the contribution of a single country.

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In the session of the General Assembly's Finance Committee, Brazil and Czechoslovakia spoke against the U.S. proposals to reduce its contribution from 31.5 percent to 25 percent. This year's budget is \$205 million.

Assessments are based on a country's ability to pay. The United States is proposing that a new ceiling of 25 percent be put on the contribution of any single state. The existing ceiling—a theoretical one, not yet achieved—now stands at 30 percent.

Speaking for Canada in the Finance Committee, Saul F. Rae said, "In the long run the proposed ceiling is both realistic and desirable."

The U.S. position is that the UN has more than doubled its membership since the organization's inception in 1945 and that the UN would be on a sounder footing if its assessments were more evenly proportioned and if it was not overly dependent on the contribution of a single country.

Mr. Rae said that his delegation above all had in mind increased UN strength and effectiveness and that approval of the reduced ceiling would "make the United Nations stronger than ever to meet the needs of member states."

He said that Canada was lending its "wholehearted support" to the proposal and "earnestly urges all other member states to do likewise." He cautioned, however, that if the ceiling was reduced to 25 percent, the question of lowering the ceiling again "should not be sought."

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3,000-Round Barrage by Hanoi Near Quang Tri

SAIGON, Nov. 19 (AP)—North Vietnamese forces unleashed a barrage of nearly 3,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire yesterday and today against South Vietnamese troops trying to expand their northern frontier below the Demilitarized Zone prior to a cease-fire, the Saigon command said.

It was the heaviest resistance encountered by South Vietnamese forces since they recaptured Quang Tri City last Sept. 16.

Quang Tri City, South Vietnam's northernmost provincial capital, 19 miles below the DMZ, was overrun by invading North Vietnamese troops last May 1.

Despite the stiff resistance, field reports said less than 1,000 South Vietnamese marines, backed by an armored column and more than 100 U.S. air strikes, had advanced nearly two miles toward a coastal strip of land eight miles northeast of Quang Tri City.

The Saigon command said at least 44 North Vietnamese troops were killed, while government losses were eight men dead and 73 wounded.

"Real Strong Drive"

"The marines are making a real strong drive along the coast," said one officer. "What they are trying to do is to push up from Quang Tri City."

While the marines recaptured Quang Tri City last Sept. 16 they did not make a serious effort to push farther north and regain much of the province which the North Vietnamese still hold.

But since it was disclosed Oct. 26 that the United States and Hanoi had agreed on a draft peace proposal calling for a cease-fire, both North and South Vietnam have been trying to grab additional territory or maintain control of what they now hold.

The North Vietnamese invasion last spring in effect established a new Demilitarized Zone, pushing it southward and giving the North Vietnamese control of much of Quang Tri Province.

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lion by Sen. Tower Alone

Campaign Spending Set d of About \$400 Million

By Ben A. Franklin

ON Nov. 19 (NYT). Sen. J. Tower, R., Texas, today said that his campaign has exceeded \$25 million in spending for his Senate seat, the most expensive office of the 1972

ates, when the final figures are computed. On Jan. 31, the at all levels will be about \$400 million, up \$100 million from the record \$300 million to have been spent

more than 500,000 in the United States of government. Campaign spending this year, by over the Senate and the House, is estimated at \$400 million for gubernatorial and congressional races, each for dog catcher, re-financing locally

perspective of per- the totals are \$25 million for Sen. Tower's report, \$250,000 for ex- \$1,500,000 per voter cost of

e Sales d in U.S. t Again

part Rowen

ON, Nov. 19 (WP). would once again a buy, sell and hold recommendations of congressional sub-ade public yesterday by the Pres-

when the United ided gold coins the gold standard U.S. citizens have n to trade in gold, collectors.

mittee on Interna- and Payments, a nt Economic Com- yesterday that the g to abandon this ch is not applica- as of many other

re to be cheered by rs and investors. 's recommendation ren steps suggested ize the monetary

is Soaring ars, gold has been importance as the national monetary its price in the has been soaring, ween \$45 and \$70 pared to the offi-

lttee said that the price was protection- al agreements, world's powers al- monetary stock of ish, it would be that gold has no trinsic value," ubcommittee said, id be determined acral availability nd for investment tore of wealth."

lttee, chaired by Reuss, D., Wis., once international rm, now being kes "paper gold" g Rights the chief serve asset, "the open to removing on gold and mak- dity that is trad- manner as other

lay Grant emency

ON, Nov. 19 (UPI). id Friday it had ided by the Army ng for Lt. William e of the "unique" surrounding his mass murder at nam.

will be conducted Benning, Georgia, icer clemency re- Army spokesman it the "outside ex- result: he be set free.

was sentenced to nt March 31, 1971, at least 22 Viet- s at My Lai. His duced to 20 years r the following ly he would have e Army prison at Kansas.

two months after d conviction, Pres- rdered Lt. Calley the Fort Benning lored under house post's bachelor-

es there now in a ent with a one- d receives regular- nt friend, he- d with flowers out with a white- ss flowers in his- rd keeps a pet-



Mrs. Clifford Irving stands by one of her paintings at art show in Barcelona.

Mrs. Irving Selling Paintings to Help Pay Debts

BARCELONA, Nov. 19 (AP).—Mrs. Clifford Irving opened a one-woman art show here this weekend but drew only a sparse turnout.

The onetime mystery woman in the Howard Hughes "autobiography" hoax masterminded by her husband said before the opening she hoped to help pay off the money she and Irving

La. Governor Says Shot Fired By Lawman Killed 2 Students

By Nicholas C. Chriss

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 19.—Gov. Edwin W. Edwards said yesterday that he had "no doubt" that it was a blast of buckshot fired by a deputy sheriff that killed two young black students during violence on the Southern University campus here a few days ago.

Gov. Edwards said that the deputies were "scared to death" and badly trained for such a confrontation. "We'll probably never know which deputy sheriff fired the shot."

The governor also said that he would terminate university president G. Leon Netterville's appointment in July. He said that he thought the 65-year-old administrator was out of touch with his students.

Mr. Netterville has been firing members of the faculty who, he says, encouraged student disruptions. Dr. Joseph Johnson, chairman of the department of physics, received his letter of dismissal Friday. George W. Baker Jr., an assistant professor of engineering, received a similar letter yesterday.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Netterville had written six faculty members Friday, informing them of their immediate dismissal from the Baton Rouge campus.

Gov. Edwards said that he hoped that, if such a confrontation occurred again, police would not use shotguns "because they terrorize the crowd."

(The sheriff's deputies used the guns to fire tear-gas cartridges. The tear-gas cartridges are identical to cartridges of buckshot.)

Gov. Edwards said that the students in Thursday's melee in front of the university administration building were looking for trouble. "Neither I, the President, nor the Pope could have got them to leave (the occupied building). They wanted a confrontation. Of course, they didn't want to get shot."

Gov. Edwards also said that he was ready to accede to all of the demands of the students and would welcome their participation in the school administration. But he would not agree to a complete take-over of the campus, he said.

"I'm also not going to go on

Youth Tries to Hijack U.S. Military Plane

TAIPEI, Nov. 19 (AP).—The crew of a U.S. military aerial refueling plane overpowered and disarmed a young Chinese who apparently was attempting to hijack their four-engine jet yesterday, a U.S. spokesman said.

The 17-year-old youth, who was armed with a shotgun, managed to penetrate security patrols at Tainan Air Base near Tainan City in southern Taiwan and boarded a KC-135 refueling tanker in darkness yesterday morning, the spokesman said.

The American crewmen disarmed him and he has been turned over to Taiwan authorities, the spokesman added.

at Flaine toast Mont Blanc with a "vin chaud" at 8,200 ft

When you step out of the cable car, 8,200 ft. up, pay your own respects to the Giant of the Alps. He looks on across the valley; you could almost tip glasses together. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. His Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

Police Act Together Across Border

France Joins in Spain's Basque Repression

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 19 (WP).—By design or by error, the French government is deeply involved in the repression of Basque political refugees from Spain.

In what even normally pro-government French newspapers have denounced as clumsy tactics, political refugees have been forced to move away from the French Basque country for vague "official" reasons.

French and Spanish Basques have staged hunger strikes in churches in the French Basque country and in Notre Dame in Paris, and police have used tear gas and violent methods to dislodge them.

In the process, observers both in the Basque country and in Paris fear that the government has reawakened the Basque autonomist movement in France where only 150,000 Basques live.

Until this year the French Basques were largely uninterested in the terrorist activities of the militant Spanish Basque organization ETA (standing for "Basque Country and Freedom").

ETA has become the most effective opposition to the Franco regime and demands independence for Spain's 22 million Basques.

Plot Charged Leftwing French political parties have charged that Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin's recent crackdown on Basque refugees in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques department was part of a plot between the Franco regime and France.

They argue that for years the Ouelis have sought to protect their growing economic interests in Spain by cracking down on Spanish political refugees in France, many of whom came here when the republicans lost the Spanish civil war in 1939.

They point to large French automobile interests in Spain, the manufacture of French AMX-30 tanks there, the sale of Mirage jet fighters and cooperation on civilian aircraft production and joint maneuvers by the French and Spanish armed forces. They also note that France has backed Common Market membership for Spain and that there is a purported high level of cooperation between the French and Spanish police.

Faced with these charges, which

The renewed effort to bring the opposition into the government followed last August's abortive air-force plot to shoot down Hassan's plane as he was returning from a holiday in Europe.

Most of the members of the new cabinet are holdovers from the government of Mohammed Karim Lamrani, who resigned Nov. 2.

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in varying degrees have been echoed by more moderate French politicians, Mr. Marcellin again last week went out of his way to deny any such collusion with Spain.

"The minister retorted," an official statement said, "that there is no understanding whatsoever with the Spanish government concerning refugees" and that Spanish Basques here "can always count on the liberalism of the French government."

It added that the French government "scrupulously applies the Geneva convention" protecting political refugees. But it said that "Spanish refugees must not participate in any demonstrations troubling public order and French territory must not serve as a jumping-off place for actions on the other side of the border."

However, Mr. Marcellin's critics noted that under his directions an increasing number of political refugees—not all of them Basques—have been expelled or assigned

to forced residence in out-of-the-way parts of the country. The number of such decisions for Spanish Basques living in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques has grown from an average of three or four in recent years to 26 so far in 1972.

Hunger Strike Ends BAYONNE, France, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Thirty Basque militants who began a hunger strike in the cathedral here 24 days ago called it off today following conciliatory action by French legal authorities.

The militants were protesting against a crackdown on the political activities of Spanish Basque refugees and several expulsions of Basques from border areas.

16 Killed in U.S. In Explosions of 2 Small Planes ELKTON, Ky., Nov. 19 (UPI).—Eleven persons, including 10 homeward-bound football fans, were killed Friday night when a two-engine Beechcraft airplane apparently exploded in flight and crashed near this southwestern Kentucky town, police said.

Charles Gray, president of Metro Air System, Inc., owner of the plane, said it had been chartered by ten football fans from Richmond, Ky., who attended a game Friday night at Hopkinsville, Ky. The 11th victim was the pilot.

5 Die in Texas TEMPLE, Texas, Nov. 19 (AP).—Five persons died Friday when their light plane crashed en route from El Paso to Evans, in central Texas. The plane exploded in flight and fell in a field nine miles north of here.

Flaine playground paradise for young rascals

Nursery, kindergarten, playrooms, workshops for hobbies and handicrafts, children's ski school. The kids love it here... so will you! Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

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Islanders Seek to Return

Eniwetok Injunction Halts USAF Tests

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Embattled islanders of Eniwetok in the American-administered Marshall Islands, recently obtained a court injunction halting a U.S. Air Force program to test the effect of high-explosive detonations on the atoll, already ravaged by more than 80 nuclear blasts.

The Eniwetok case has aroused wide interest in the South Pacific, where Australia and New Zealand have led an unsuccessful campaign to try to persuade France to cease nuclear testing over Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia. More tests at Mururoa are scheduled next year.

The Eniwetok suit opens a new chapter in a story that has troubled the consciences of many Americans in the Pacific for 25 years.

When Eniwetok was chosen as a nuclear-testing site in 1947, the 137 Micronesian inhabitants of the ring of about 40 low, sandy islets were persuaded to move to another atoll, Ujae, about 140 miles away. The move led to unhappy consequences for the islanders, whose number has now increased to about 400.

Living Conditions Inferior

The displaced Micronesians complained that living conditions on Ujae, a smaller atoll than Eniwetok, were inferior to their accustomed standard. The hardships cited included periodic shortages of food when American supply ships were late in reaching the remote outpost.

When the United States discontinued nuclear experiments in the air under the 1963 partial test-ban treaty, the transplanted people on Ujae asked to be al-

lowed to go back home. But Eniwetok had been designated an impact area for intercontinental ballistic missiles from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and the pleas of the Micronesians were fruitless.

Hopes rose when the American administration began to prepare Bikini, another nuclear test site in the Marshalls, for the return of the islanders evacuated from Eniwetok in 1946. Again they were disappointed.

New Tests Scheduled

The atoll was reserved for yet another battering in an Air Force project called the Pacific Atoll Cratering Experiments. The study involved a series of underground explosions, using TNT, to test the seismic effect and other consequences on the coral structure of an atoll.

The incensed Micronesians declared that they would return to Eniwetok by the end of 1972, whether the government gave permission or not. The administration then announced that the atoll would be handed back in 1973, after rehabilitation and removal of any lingering radiation.

Members of an advance inspection party led by the two Eniwetok chiefs, Johannes Peter and Lorenz Niam, were appalled by the devastation of their atoll when they went back in May, under official sponsorship, for the first time in 25 years.

Islands Disappear

Three islands enclosing the lagoon had disappeared, the group reported. A fourth was found "almost gone," a fifth "half gone." A sixth islet had become larger.

The islanders accused the United States of having violated undertakings to the United Nations when Micronesia, formerly ruled by Japan, became an American territory following World War II. Eniwetok was captured by American forces in bloody fighting in 1944.

The islanders engaged American attorneys from the Micronesian Legal Services Corporation, a project of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and filed suit in the Federal District in Honolulu, charging that the Air Force project violated the National Environmental Policy Act and asking for an injunction halting the activity.

Judge Samuel F. King issued the injunction and scheduled the suit for trial Feb. 13. It was the first time, according to officials, that the protection of the U.S. courts had been extended to complaining Micronesians.

Oil and Polar Bears

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Canadian government has ordered the French-owned ELF oil company to stop prospecting for a year at Cape Bathurst, Northwest Territories, because Eskimos are worried about the possible effect on the polar bears, caribou and arctic fox that hunt there.



LADY BARBER—Seaman Recruit Laurie West has host of customers lined up waiting for her tonorial services. She is second female graduate of Naval barber school in San Diego, Calif. Her first assignment will be in a hospital ship.

Finland Decides To Recognize Both Germanys

HELSINKI, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Finnish government announced today that it has decided to recognize "in principle" the Federal Republic of Germany and the (East) German Democratic Republic as independent states.

Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen, at a press conference tonight, read an announcement that: "The notification regarding recognition will be submitted to the governments of the states concerned in the near future."

Diplomatic relations will be established formally only after negotiations with West Germany have been concluded, the minister said.

In September, 1971, the Finnish government suggested to both German states that they start negotiations with Finland about a so-called German package, which included establishment of diplomatic relations, recognition of the neutrality of Finland, denunciation of use of force and the resolution of legal and economic questions between the countries.

Finland and East Germany initiated agreements on comprehensive arrangements of relations this past Sept. 6. Talks concerning similar arrangements with West Germany were started Nov. 8.

Bonn, Warsaw Agree On Nazi Victims' Fund

GENEVA, Nov. 19 (AP).—A Polish-German agreement for compensation of Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments in Nazi concentration camps in World War II has been signed at the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee.

It provides for 100 million marks to go to Poland for a total of about 8,000 surviving victims or relatives. Half the sum will be paid within four weeks, the remainder within one year from Friday.

The payment is in addition to 40 million marks the Bonn government has already paid to 1,300 Polish victims through the Red Cross committee since 1961.

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Obituaries

Earl Schenck Miers, 62, Dies; Wrote on Civil War, Lincoln

EDISON, N. J., Nov. 19 (NYT).—Earl Schenck Miers, 62, an author and editor best known for his writings on the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln, died Friday.

Mr. Miers, although handicapped by cerebral palsy from his birth, wrote and edited some 60 books, for adults and young readers. Their subjects ranged over American history, biography, fiction and sports.

As the founding director of the Rutgers University Press, serving from 1944 to 1949, he laid the groundwork for publication of the monumental "Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln."

With Richard A. Brown, he edited "Gettysburg," published by Rutgers in 1948, bringing together descriptions by eye-witnesses of the battle.

His books included "The Great Rebellion: The Emergence of the American Conscience," published by World in 1948. He collaborated with Paul Angle on several Lincoln studies.

Since 1954 he had devoted himself to freelance writing in American history. He also gave much of his time and energy to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Thomas C. Kinkaid
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, 84, one of the Navy's top combat commanders in the Pacific during World War II, died Friday.

He led victorious forces through the battles of Guadalcanal and Coral Sea, the capture and occupation of the Aleutian Islands and devastation of the Japanese fleet in the Philippines battles. He became a four-star admiral in April 1946. He served 43 years of active duty before his retirement in 1950.

Adm. Kinkaid was one of those who accepted the surrender of Japanese forces in Korea, where his fleet landed American forces.

Joseph Maurice

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Joseph Maurice, 78, a former Belgian government minister and senator, died here Friday.

Mr. Maurice was a founder of the Belgian Social Christian party at the end of World War II. He served as Belgian foreign trade minister from 1950 to 1954 and signed the European Coal and Steel Community treaty, the first concrete step toward the foundation of the European Common Market.

Jack Hurley

SEATTLE, Nov. 19 (AP).—Jack Hurley, 74, the ring promoter whose intractable wit was famed in boxing circles around the world, died in his Olympic Hotel room Friday.

Mr. Hurley, who had been

managing fighters in the Seattle area for the last 30 years, logged more than 50 years in the pro fight game, without a champion. He established a solid reputation as a promoter and manager around Chicago, New York and his birthplace, Fargo, N. D.

Mac Benoff

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Screenwriter Mac Benoff, 57, who won two television Emmy awards and created radio's "Duffy's Tavern," died Thursday.

Mr. Benoff created the format for "Duffy's Tavern" in the 1940s and the show became one of radio's longest running hits. He wrote the movie version of the show.

He was blacklisted in the 1950s along with a group of other writers suspected of Communist political activities, but entertainer Danny Thomas insisted that he write his "Make Room for Daddy" series. As writer for the show, Mr. Benoff won an Emmy award for two consecutive years.

He wrote the screenplay for the 1970 movie "Hill Street Blues and Children." His other films, many during the World War II era, included "Take It or Leave It," "Hollywood Canteen," "Command Performance" and "Mail Call."

NATO Assembly Begins Five Days Of Talks in Bonn

BONN, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The North Atlantic Assembly, made up of parliamentarians from NATO member states, opened its annual meeting here today and fixed an agenda for five days of talks.

During private discussions today some 300 delegates from 14 NATO countries were expected to concentrate on critical issues affecting the balance of power between NATO and Communist Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe.

Other topics include the planned all-European security conference, preparations for which began three days ago in Helsinki, and exploratory consultations on force reductions in Europe.

The agenda provides for two days of closed committee meetings tomorrow, and Tuesday there will be a three-day plenary session, which is to be addressed by the NATO Secretary-General, Joseph Luns, and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Suharto in Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—President Suharto of Indonesia arrived here yesterday for a private visit before his one-day official visit to Switzerland on Monday.

Reported at \$1.1 Billion in 1971

Soviet Military Aid Is Rising To Less Developed Countries

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—A U.S. government intelligence study reports that in 1971 the Soviet Union supplied \$1.1 billion worth of military assistance to the less developed countries.

This total, continuing the pattern began in 1970 of sharply increased military aid to nations in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, does not include arms sales and deliveries to North Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba and the Eastern European countries in the Warsaw Pact alliance.

The study, prepared by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, also reported that total economic assistance to underdeveloped countries by the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China reached \$1.7 billion in 1971.

The bureau, which noted that much of this data was not available in "Communist countries' publications," said that the bulk of Soviet military assistance went last year, as it did in 1970, to the Middle East and India.

Other intelligence officials said that Soviet military aid to North Vietnam was estimated in 1971 at only \$100 million. Most of the Soviet Union's deliveries of sophisticated weaponry to North Vietnam were made between 1966 and 1967.

With North Vietnam, intelligence officials said, the total Soviet military assistance abroad last year was \$1.2 billion. Arms for the Eastern European countries were believed to be handled through sales contracts.

Comparison With U.S.

The Soviet military aid program in 1971 was considerably below that of the United States. During that year the United States expended \$2.28 billion, of which \$1.87 billion was for South Vietnam alone.

Between 1965 and 1971, officials said, Moscow provided North Vietnam with "out \$1 billion in military assistance. China reportedly gave Hanoi \$85 million in military aid in 1970 and \$75 million in 1971.

One-third of Soviet military aid last year, about \$350 million, went to Egypt during the build-up program there beginning in 1970.

Iraq 2d Largest '71 Recipient
Iraq was the second largest recipient of Soviet military aid in 1971, followed by India, which fought its victorious war against Pakistan late last year, and by Afghanistan and Algeria.

While Soviet deliveries to Syria rose considerably in 1972, it had received relatively small arms deliveries in 1971, well below Algeria's.

The State Department study said that between 1965 and 1971 total Soviet military assistance to 30 underdeveloped countries amounted to nearly \$8 billion.

Of this total, the study said, Egypt received \$2.5 billion, India \$1.1 billion and Iraq \$1 billion. Indonesia was listed as receiving \$1.1 billion worth of aid prior to President Sukarno's ouster in 1966. Africa reportedly received \$700 million during this period, with nearly one-half going to Algeria.

The report showed that Soviet military aid to the less developed countries was \$890 million in 1961—this presumably including Cuba—and \$875 million in 1964. The level of this Soviet aid then reportedly dropped to \$250 million in 1965 and \$330 million in 1969.

Middle East Aid

In 1970, this effort rose sharply to \$1.08 billion, mostly because of massive deliveries to Egypt, Iraq and India.

Until July 1971, the report said, the Soviet Union maintained 16,480 military personnel, mostly advisers, in more than 12 countries. The largest group—12,500—was stationed in Egypt, but

possibly as many as 10,000 military personnel left after the ouster of President Anwar Sadat.

There were reported Soviet military personnel in Syria and Iraq.

In addition, the report said, about 2,500 trainees from 13 countries in the Soviet Union in 1971 intelligence officials said they were air force personnel.

Russia, U.S. Trade Can Research A

By Theodore Shab

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Soviet and American scientists exchanged views on laboratory mice yesterday signed an agreement on joint effort in the fight against cancer.

The new accord focuses research into the possible link between viruses and human cancers, an area of investigation that has been a subject of interest around the world.

The latest pact and an agreement in June on anti-cancer drugs are an implementation of an overall accord on health operation signed here in a President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

In a ceremony at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the U.S. National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., handed over a box containing virus species discovered and fed in the United States. Collection included one virus suspected of being linked to cancer.

Dr. Nikolai N. Blokhin, leading Soviet specialist, reacted by presenting the U.S. with 12 viruses, none six described as possible viruses, as well as two live that had been inoculated in mice and had developed tumors.

Viruses have been found in cancerous animals none have been proved to cause cancer in man. The virus plus exchanged yesterday fed, in addition to the human cancer links, several are known to cause cancer in rodents, birds and other animals.

In recent years, work on role of viruses appears to have provided solid advances in the treatment and the prevention of cancer. In the States, a Special Virus Program has been officially approved by Congress since 1964. It has \$50 million a year and encompasses 121 research institutions.

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'Now That It's Back in the Family, We Can Be Sure of a Really Good Fight'

Democrats Closing In On Their Scapegoat

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The real masters of the McGovern campaign were happily out of town last week as the search for a scapegoat closed in on Jean Westwood, chairman of the Democratic National Committee for the last four months.

Frank Mankiewicz, the campaign "director," was on a lecture tour in the West. Gary Hart, the campaign "manager," was on his way home to Colorado to write a history of the past two years and a novel. Lawrence P. O'Brien, the late-arriving campaign "chairman," was enjoying the theater in New York, confident that power in the party would find its way back to regular professionals like himself.

Back in the capital, the hands, isolated target of the Democrats' frustration was the pious-faced, gravel-voiced Mrs. Westwood, the 43-year-old milk farmer, grandmother of nine and Utah National Committeewoman whom Senator McGovern put in charge of the party last July.

There is something arbitrary about the selection of Mrs. Westwood to bear all the burdens of the election defeat, the resentment toward the "new politics" seen at the convention, the distaste for Mr. McGovern's left-liberal views.

Like her opponents for the party chairmanship, Mrs. Westwood sees the national committee as neither an ideological beacon nor the campaign vehicle of presidential hopefuls, but rather as a service station for Democratic candidates at every level. And no one pretends that her competence was tested in her brief tenure.

Beyond the ritual aspects of the Westwood affair, there is a

deadly seriousness about control of the national committee—newly expanded to include more state leaders, almost out of debt, and ready to launch a number of new "reform" projects, including a 100-member commission to define a Democratic charter and plan a between-elections convention in 1974.

The confident old powers in the party slept through the McGovern commission reforms of delegate selection after the 1968 convention, but they will never doze again.

Thus, five Democratic governors—speaking for the state party machines that were repeatedly pre-empted by McGovern technicians in the pre-convention season last spring—were asking Mrs. Westwood last week to resign and hoping to get in on the ground floor of the party's rebuilding.

Thus, the labor hierarchy—scarcely represented at the Democratic convention in Miami and never happy about the anti-war foundations of the McGovern campaign—were pressing the candidacy of Robert Strauss, a zealous party treasurer in the last two years and a pillar of the conservative faction of Texas Democrats.

And thus, liberals in and out of the McGovern organization were talking about an alternative who promised to guard the new rules on popular participation. Charles Manatt, the nuts-and-bolts chairman of California Democrats, was one possibility. Another was George Mitchell, the national committeeman from Maine and a protégé of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, who last week urged Mrs. Westwood to step down.

Segal of "Love Story" have some knowledge about it.

The acceptance of the status quo by the United States and other principal Western powers also brought about changes which were unthinkable without it. The Soviet-German treaty, the German-Polish treaty, the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin, the Treaty on Questions of Traffic between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic, and finally, the basic treaty between the two German states have transformed the atmosphere in Europe. Have the Americans won or lost? Certainly they have not lost for otherwise they would not have signed or supported those treaties. And if they do not feel losers and we do not feel losers—let us stop looking for the losers. They may not be there.

All of us in Eastern Europe have worked hard for those treaties. So has Willy Brandt. But, in no way detracting from his efforts, we may pose a question: Why should Americans be so often led by hand by the Federal Republic? They were extremely cold-warish when Chancellor Adenauer was cold-warish. They became détente-minded when Chancellor Brandt showed them the way. Gen. de Gaulle certainly never had any such success. It is always that the most effective enemies become the most effective persuaders when allies?

Another argument is that Eastern Europe is using the European Security Conference as an instrument of scheming, intriguing and Machiavellianizing against the interests of the West and particularly against those of the United States. We are supposed to try to lure the Americans into a trap set up for them in the most luxurious hotels of Helsinki, Vienna or Geneva—or wherever the conference may take place. The argument is specious for two reasons. If it is so and if they know it, why bother?

The Americans seem to fear an all-European security system, the national committee—newly expanded to include more state leaders, almost out of debt, and ready to launch a number of new "reform" projects, including a 100-member commission to define a Democratic charter and plan a between-elections convention in 1974.

Nixon Clears the Board

Heads Will Roll

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Wrapped in the shroud of mystery he loves, President Nixon was deposited by helicopter last week behind the high, protective fence at Camp David, Md., to deliberate on the changes he hopes to make in his own official family and the bureaucracy.

The scenario was vaguely familiar and so were the players. The ubiquitous H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, his two senior assistants on domestic matters, joined the President at the outset. More eminent cargo arrived in midweek—John B. Connally, a trusted former cabinet member, and Roy Ash, an efficiency expert from the West Coast who helped design and promote the President's first efforts to reorganize the executive branch three years ago.

Then, at week's end, in trooped the cabinet members, like so many schoolboys visiting the principal to learn whether they had passed or failed. Each had been asked to bring recommendations for revising his respective department. But what they really wanted to know was how the President planned to dispose of them.

These senior officials were, in turn, merely the vanguard of about 2,000 high-echelon government servants left behind in Washington, nervously waiting for the ax to fall. Mr. Nixon had asked for their resignations the day after the election. It seemed clear that most would be reappointed. Nevertheless, on had a sense last week of watching the curtain go up on a mass corporate execution.

Startling, Ironic

It was all rather startling and not without its ironies. Mr. Nixon had spoken often of how much he valued his senior associates. When he appointed them in 1968, he called attention to their "extra dimension." During the campaign, he said that he saw no need to break up what he called a "winning team." Then, less than 34 hours after he learned of his overwhelming victory, he dropped the bomb and fateful word. He called his loyal team together, reminded them of the hallowed custom whereby appointees ritually submit resignations when a president is re-elected and—in case anyone missed the point—had his press secretary publicly announce that he expected just such resignations, and fast.

Why had Mr. Nixon chosen to follow his triumph with a blood-letting? There are some sure reasons. He is convinced that the bureaucracy is riddled with mediocrity. He believes that any institution needs a good shaking-up from time to time—another unassailable managerial precept. And he feels that, if he is to bend the bureaucracy to his will, he can best do it with people not wedded to old ways.

One can only speculate about other motives. Mr. Nixon does not intend to offer extensive new programs next year, and, therefore, some skeptics believe that all the talk about reorganization

and reshuffling is designed to substitute for any real legislative program.

Watergate Aspect

Others, meanwhile, see the enterprise as at least partially designed to repair some of the damage of the Watergate affair by sacrificing some of those whose names were linked to it, even though the President's aides steadfastly insist that he not only believes, but will stick to, earlier denials that his senior men were involved in political espionage.

Some of Mr. Nixon's top appointees are certain to leave of their own volition. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, for example, wishes to turn to other, unspecified pursuits (indeed, there are reports that he may have long-range presidential ambitions of his own). Others will depart by mutual consent, such as George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who was very nearly tossed out in the suburbs. The positions of Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst are thought to be shaky, the former because he is not liked by George Meany, Mr. Nixon's new ally, and the latter because he was involved in the unnecessary ITT affair and perhaps—more to the point—because some influential members of the White House staff are not exactly wild about him.

Men whose ideological bent is inconsistent with the President's clearly are especially vulnerable. Last week, for example, the White House asked for and received the resignation of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. Father Hesburgh's predecessor had refused to acquiesce to a similar request from President Johnson eight years ago, but it was evident that intense pressure had been brought on the Notre Dame president, who has been an outspoken critic of the President's anti-busing policy.

Domestic 'Car'

What Mr. Nixon does with his top people will be affected by his plans for the bureaucracy. The shuffling of bodies is only one component of his plans to reorganize the executive branch. And while it is only lively talk that the President may end up creating a domestic "car" to keep an eye on federal programs in much the same way that Henry A. Kissinger has been running



foreign policy from the White House.

Mr. Connally has been mentioned as the man most likely to be "car" if indeed such a post is created. But Mr. Connally has also been suggested as a possible secretary of state, should Mr. Nixon decide to dispose of William P. Rogers. Still, if that happens, what about Mr. Kissinger?

Nor does the guessing game end there. For example, will he succeed Mr. Laird-Gov. Nelson Rockefeller? And what about prominent Republican moderates, who may have tired of their

present job? Elliott Richardson at HEW? Donald Rumsfeld at the Cost of Living Council? William Ruckelshaus at the Environmental Protection Agency?

A cautionary note should be added: the players come and go, but the bureaucracy remains. Any real rearrangement of the way in which the federal government distributes its largesse to the ordinary folk requires much more than new faces. It requires carefully planned legislation, and, therefore, congressional acquiescence. Mr. Nixon can do only so much by altering his cast of characters.

As U.S., Cuba Edge Toward Dialogue

A Long-Closed Door Opens a Bit

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT).—One of the last cold-war shapers to survive the diplomacy of the Nixon era centers on 90 miles of blue water between the United States and Cuba. Last week it seemed possible—just possible—that the spirit of détente had found a new opening in the Caribbean. Administration spokesmen led by Secretary of State William P. Rogers uttered the first kind words to be publicly addressed to the Castro government since diplomatic relations between Washington and Havana were broken nearly 12 years ago.

The occasion for this sudden American courtesy toward Cuba was the Cubans' unusually cooperative attitude in the handling of the two latest hijackings of American airliners to Havana. Cuba proposed that the two governments negotiate a "broad agreement" to curb aerial piracy.

But Cuba simultaneously proposed that they negotiate an end to what Havana regards as hostile acts against it by the United States. Therefore, while both governments generally confined themselves last week to the central issue of hijacking—Havana made it clear that it had come to resent the reputation of being the principal haven for criminal or demented hijackers—the inevitable question was whether a way was being opened for a wider normalization of relations.

Signs of Change

For the record, senior American officials insisted all week that hijacking was the only subject they were interested in negotiating with the regime of Premier Fidel Castro. Nevertheless, there were diplomats and even administrators who thought they detected signs of possible change.

Cuba's proposal to negotiate appeared to have caught the Nixon administration by surprise. But so eager were American officials to obtain some kind of anti-hijacking accord that they tacitly agreed to take up with Havana—even in face-to-face talks—the Cuban complaints over alleged hijacking of Cuban ships, raids by Cuban exiles, and American "aid" to Cubans "illegally" leaving the island.

The carefully drafted Cuban statements and diplomatic notes pointedly mention the American-promoted "economic blockade" of Cuba, Havana may be signaling

its interest in talks on these basic political problems after the hijacking and related issues are out of the way. And, assuming that an anti-hijacking pact is successfully negotiated, the dynamics of the new situation could well lead to a broader political reassessment even if that was not Washington's original intention.

Be that as it may, formidable obstacles stand in the way of a full normalization of relations. Cuba's ability to survive as the only Communist state in the hemisphere still rankles. Cuba has been armed to the teeth by the Soviet Union and has served occasionally as a base for Soviet naval and air training and reconnaissance operations. The traditionalists in the administration—and in this area Mr. Nixon is believed to be one of them—continue to regard Havana as the source of revolutionary activities in Latin America. The big U.S. corporations that lost about \$1 billion in property nationalized by the Castro regime still oppose any relaxation of pressures on Cuba.

Another Side

But there is another side to the coin. Many officials here will admit privately that the Cuban revolutionary threat to Latin America was never very real be-

cause local conditions failed to meet Castro's hopes for major uprisings and that the threat is negligible today. They also regard the problem of Soviet military power based in Cuba as a manageable one. The United States, moreover, is aware that more and more Latin-American nations are determined to end the isolation of Cuba.

Havana, too, may be under pressure to "review" its uncompromising position.

Boycott Hurts

Cuba has been hurt by the American economic boycott, including the elimination of its sugar quota on the subsidized U.S. market. There is some reason to wonder whether Mr. Castro wants to remain so completely dependent on Soviet assistance and guidance. Some diplomats even wonder whether Moscow may not be gently nudging the Cubans toward some improvement in relations with Washington.

The Cuban connection has been costing the Russians about \$500 million annually for the last 10 years. The "strangling" between Washington and Havana is still too hesitant for any firm predictions. But the standing Washington ally that Henry A. Kissinger is really on a "secret visit" to Havana has suddenly become less of a joke.

Exchange Program

Japan Exports Its Culture To U.S. to Improve Image

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—At a time when its relations with the United States are emerging from one of the most difficult periods in recent years, the Japanese government is hoping to speed the recovery of good feeling through an ambitious new program of educational and cultural exchange aimed chiefly at improving the country's image here.

The exchange program, which leaders hope will eventually establish stronger nonpolitical and noncommercial ties between the two countries, is intended to enable Americans from academic and other fields to visit there under the auspices of the Japan Foundation and to export selected Japanese cultural attractions to this country. The foundation, a quasi-

governmental Japanese agency barely a month old, has already begun using part of its initial government endowment of about \$16 million to support the studies of Americans in that country. Its officials promise that the program will be expanded later as more money becomes available.

Eiichi Kon, Japanese novelist and former deputy minister of culture, who is the foundation's first president, has been in Washington since last week to meet with Nixon administration officials and members of his American advisory committee.

In addition to increasing the number of Americans studying in Japan, Mr. Kon's plans call for bringing members of the American press, labor leaders, businessmen and civic officials to Japan for observation tours.

NLF's '69 Plan Totally Included In Peace Draft

By Nguyen Tien Hung

WASHINGTON (WP).—As Washington and Hanoi hold further peace negotiations in Paris, it is important to examine the extent of "compromise" by each side up to this time. In particular, the current draft agreement should be critically viewed in light of past proposals by the Communist side.

At his Oct. 26 news conference, President Nixon said: "This settlement is a compromise settlement in which neither side achieves everything. . . . We do not consider this a coalition government and we believe that President Thieu was speaking about previous versions of a Communist plan and not this version of a Communist plan."

But a careful examination of the Hanoi-Washington draft agreement reveals that, contrary to Mr. Kissinger's remarks, the Communist side has not only made almost no compromises in its original demands but, as the agreement now stands, it may have scored important gains.

The lack of Communist concessions includes the question of the fate of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam. In its original 1969 proposal, the Communist side did not demand Mr. Thieu's ouster. This demand was made only later, as American forces began withdrawing from South Vietnam. Hanoi then employed the bargaining tactic of raising its price two or three times above what it was really prepared to settle for, a practice as common in Vietnam as elsewhere.

Not only do the contents of the draft agreement bear a striking resemblance to the original version of the Communist plan, but the language does as well, suggesting that the essence of the draft actually was presented to Mr. Kissinger by Hanoi, rather than resulting from step-by-step joint effort.

Basic Position

Although there have been several proposals from the Communist side over the last few years, Hanoi's original and basic position was contained in a four-point plan proposed on April 8, 1968. The National Liberation Front's basic position was contained in its 10-point plan proposed on May 3, 1968. Since the NLF plan was derived directly from the Hanoi plan, comparison has been made between the 1969 NLF plan and the current Hanoi-Washington draft pact.

The English version of the 1969 NLF 10 points cited here was the one provided by the NLF delegation itself in Paris, so there is no possibility of misunderstanding caused by translation difficulties. The text of the Hanoi-Washington draft accord is from Hanoi radio's broadcast of Oct. 26, 1972.

NLF Point 1: "To respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, i.e., independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam."

Article 1 of the Hanoi-Washington (H-W) draft is virtually identical.

NLF Point 2: "The United States must withdraw from South Vietnam all U.S. troops, military personnel, arms and war material, and all troops . . . of the other foreign countries of the U.S. camp without imposing any condition whatsoever."

United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam." The present draft thus gives the Communist side more than its original demand by specifying the period of withdrawal as 60 days.

H-W Article 2 adds: "The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops . . . armaments, munitions and war material into South Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions . . . after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties . . ." This article leaves North Vietnam completely free to accept new armaments, munitions and war material within its own borders to rebuild its military strength.

NLF Point 3: "The question of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves."

H-W Article 4 states: "The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties."

In addition to increasing the number of Americans studying in Japan, Mr. Kon's plans call for bringing members of the American press, labor leaders, businessmen and civic officials to Japan for observation tours.

Election Issue

NLF Point 4: "The people of South Vietnam . . . decide themselves the political regime of South Vietnam through free and democratic general elections."

Through free and democratic general elections a constituent assembly will be set up, a coalition government of South Vietnam installed, reflecting national reconciliation and the broad union of social strata."

H-W Article 4 says: "The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision. An administrative structure called the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the agreement by the FRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government) and GVN (Government of South Vietnam) and to organize general elections." Only the term "international supervision" is added to the election provision, however, "international supervision" was already included NLF Point 10.

The most important change here is from the term "coalition government" to "administrative structure." And it is significant to note that H-W Article 4 adds the "formation of the councils at lower levels of the government to the NLF's Point 4."

NLF Point 5: "Neither party shall impose its politics regime on the people of South Vietnam . . ." All factions "the stand for peace, independence and neutrality" are allowed to enter into talks to "set up a provisional coalition government."

The "no imposition" clause contained in H-W Article 4, "The United States . . . does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon." The inclusion of the factions is explicit in the provision for the "three equal segments" composition of the Council of Reconciliation.

NLF Point 6: "South Vietnam will carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality."

H-W Article 4 commits the United States "not to impose pro-American regime in Saigon. The neutrality of Laos and Cambodia, also included in the NLF Point 6, is provided for by H-W Article 7.

NLF Point 7: "The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means."

H-W Article 5 repeats the same sentence.

Geneva Accord

NLF Point 8: "As provided for in the 1954 Geneva agreement . . . the two zones north and south of Vietnam undertake to refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries."

Provisions for "no military alliance" and related matters are contained in H-W Articles 2, 4 and 7.

NLF Point 9: "To resolve the aftermath of war: a) The parties will negotiate the release of the army men captured in the war. b) The U.S. government must bear full responsibility for the losses and devastations it has caused to the Vietnamese people in both zones."

H-W Article 4 provides for the "return of all captured and detained personnel . . ." while H-W Article 8 specifies that "the United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to post-war reconstruction . . . throughout Indochina."

NLF Point 10: "The parties shall reach agreement on an international supervision about the withdrawal . . ."

H-W Article 6 provides the framework for international supervision of the agreement.

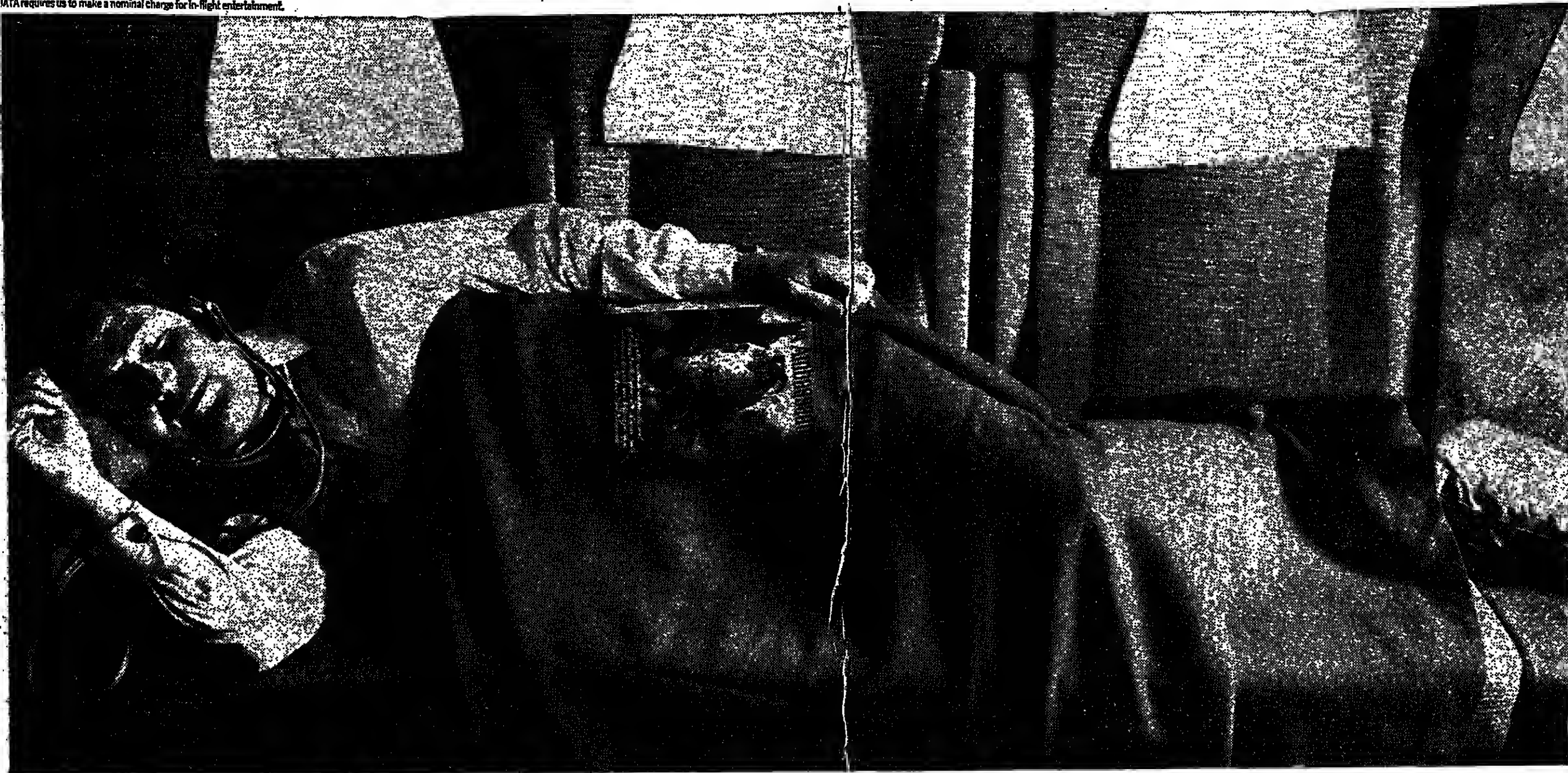
From all this, two principal conclusions can be drawn. First, all of the NLF's original 10 points are contained in the current Hanoi-Washington draft pact, either explicitly or implicitly. And, second, the contention that Hanoi has dropped two demands—one on "coalition government" and another on "veto over the personality of the existing government"—is highly questionable.

It can be concluded then that in addition to getting all the NLF's original 10 points in the current draft agreement, the Communist side scored new gains, the most significant one being Hanoi's ability to leave inside South Vietnam a large number of North Vietnam's best troops, most of whom came to the South since the offensive that began last March 30.

Even if the United States succeeds in the new round of talks, in removing most of the northern troops, South Vietnam would not gain anything new compared to the position that existed before April, 1972.

The author, an associate professor of economics at Howard University in Washington, was born in North Vietnam and has lived in North Vietnam. This article was written for The Washington Post/Outlook.

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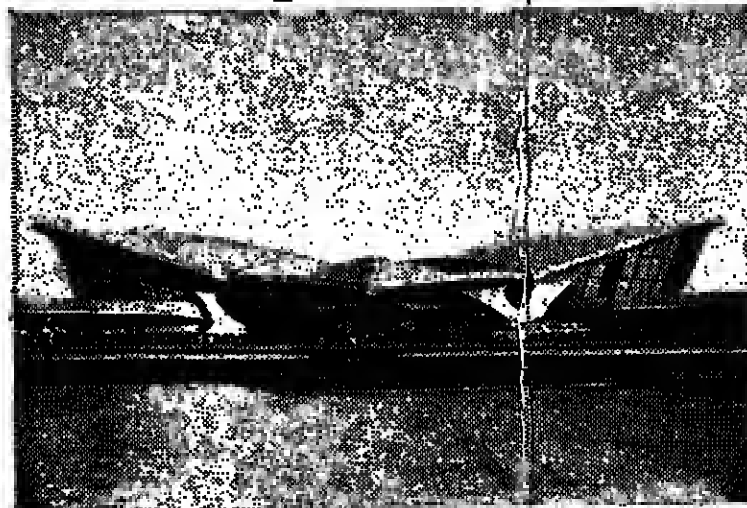
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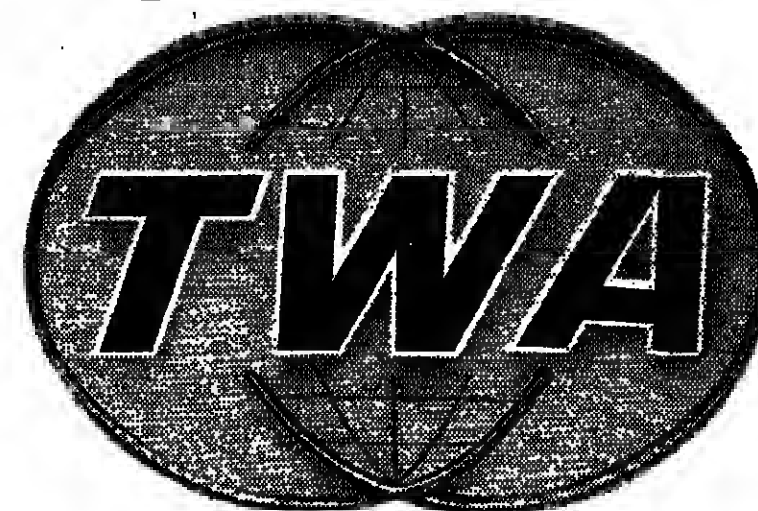
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THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLEET OF PLANES IN THE WORLD.

'New Politics' in Latin America

The United States isn't the only country in the hemisphere whose politics center on efforts to assemble a constituency adequate to sustain social change. In Argentina and Chile, the problem is being worked out, or at least worked on, in particularly dramatic and individual ways.

At center stage in Argentina, of course, is the spectacular return from his 17 years of exile of former dictator Juan Peron, ousted by coup in 1955. He was let back by the current Argentine leader, Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, who had himself been imprisoned earlier by Mr. Peron for three years. Gen. Lanusse acted principally out of his conviction that Argentina needs a restoration of civilian rule. Yet no such restoration could be made without an appropriate role being offered the huge constituency, perhaps 35 percent of the electorate, which still celebrates Mr. Peron as the hero of the "shirtless ones," the working class. One hopes that Juan Peron will respond to the good faith shown by Gen. Lanusse by bringing to bear the considerable political skill and sense of responsibility that will be required to guide his followers wisely. He is the key man.

In Chile, though the details are less electric, the purpose to move the country ahead—is the same. President Salvador Allende, an avowed Marxist, was elected two

years ago, with only 36 percent of the vote. Unsurprisingly, his attempts since to implement his program have met with massive resistance. So polarized and pregnant with violence did the situation become that Mr. Allende has now had to bring into his cabinet three military men, including the army commander in chief, in order to placate his political opposition. This is a new role for the historically apolitical Chilean military. Whether it gives Mr. Allende the breathing period he needs if he is to cope with Chile's economic crisis—the result of political dislocation, inflation, falling copper prices and loss of general credit worthiness—is the next crucial question.

Argentina is in the news because of its military government's experiment in trying to move toward representative civilian rule. Chile is in the news because of its elected government's experiment in trying to install socialism by democratic means. These are serious political movements. They derive from deep social currents. They address the central contemporary requirement of popular participation. They place extraordinary demands on the political leadership. Those of us in the United States accustomed to thinking in the terms of old stereotypes of Latin affairs have much to study in the "new politics" of Latin America.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Renewed Negotiations in Paris

A sense of relief greets the news that Henry A. Kissinger is in Paris for that long-awaited and, hopefully, final meeting with North Vietnam's peace negotiators.

Americans concerned about the Vietnam war have been puzzled—wives and families of prisoners painfully so—at the slow pace of diplomacy since Oct. 26, the day Mr. Kissinger announced that "peace is within reach, in a matter of weeks or less."

Three of those weeks have gone by, and the interim has brought disturbing hints of slippage in the accord so painstakingly worked out, even to the White House spokesman's remark that there would still have to be "further consultations with the South Viet-

namese and perhaps with the North Vietnamese." Despite Mr. Kissinger's specific initial assurance to Hanoi and the American public that one more meeting would clinch the peace, the obstructions raised by President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon have gummed up the timetable, though professions of confidence still exude from the White House that a cease-fire and return of prisoners will be reality by Christmas.

It is premature to pass judgment on this tantalizing period of renewed uncertainty. Nation and world await delivery on the pre-election White House pronouncement that "peace is at hand."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Soft-Drink Détente

Somewhere out there on the steppes an underground poet may be crawling the forbidden words, "It's the Real Thing—Coke Is!" But the Iron Curtain is still down for Coca-Cola now that a deal has been made between the Ministry of Trade and Pepsi-Cola for exclusive bottling and distribution rights in the Soviet Union. The "Pepsi Generation" is about to explode with a fizz from the Ukraine to Siberia.

After all the years of branding American economic and military adventures as "Coca-Colonization," it was inevitable that Moscow could not swallow such a symbol of the ice-cold war. But the monopoly granted to Pepsi

shows how much carbonated water has flowed over the dam since Nikita Khrushchev posed in 1959 with a Pepsi set-up in his hand at Vice-President Nixon's urging.

The soft-drink détente is not just one-sided, of course. In return, the wine division of PepsiCo, Inc., will be trying to induce Americans to buy Soviet vodka, champagne, brandy and other potables—none quite so soft as Pepsi. It will be interesting to see what the boys on Madison Avenue will be able to compose with the one Russian vodka import they now promote here. It's called Stolichnaya. Stolichnaya?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-Cuban Contacts

To speak of a reconciliation between Washington and Havana certainly would be premature. Skyjacking most evidently has become a plague for both the United States and Cuba. This alone would justify the Cuban move of Oct. 30. By taking the initiative, the Cubans are not afraid of giving the impression they are extending a hand to the abhorred United States. The latter has seen it as a "gesture" and, without being able yet to foresee its significance, has declared it "encouraging." The Cuban propositions are being carefully studied by the State Department, which, it has been noticed, has not hesitated to acknowledge their receipt publicly in encouraging terms. The fact that a bona fide, pressing offer is involved is evidenced by the reaction of the Association of American Airline Pilots, which immediately called for opening negotiations along the lines indicated by the Cuban notes.

The discussions to which the text might lend itself are not yet very clear. It is obvious, for example, that the United States could not accept total reciprocity, which would surrender to the Cuban authorities Cuban nationals escaping from their country aboard a plane or a ship. The resentments that have accumulated on both sides for more than 10 years will not dry off with the ink of a treaty that would put an end to the doings of skyjackers trusting too much in the anti-Americanism of Cuba. Yet, this collaboration, if ever established, would demonstrate to both nations that they have at least grounds for agreement and that an

exchange of friendly services implying mutual good faith is not impossible. Hence, why shouldn't slow progress be made toward a normalization of relations unnatural in their present form? President Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow have opened new perspectives for a détente which, as it further develops every year, proportionately increases the isolation of Cuba. After a long and calamitous experiment in insular socialism, Mr. Castro perhaps wishes to break this isolation. And the United States now enjoys a diplomatic credit restored sufficiently to meet him half way.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Curbing Pollution of the Seas

It is well that the intergovernmental conference on the control of sea pollution succeeded in resolving national differences in favor of global action in a convention stretching beyond territorial waters to the whole sea. The treaty provides a firm and comprehensive base for control by which a complete ban is to be imposed on the dumping of such wastes as pesticides and radioactive wastes which affect marine life or endanger human life. It is not expected that the major countries will have much difficulty in ratifying the treaty, though the less advanced may well need financial and technical assistance in solving the problems of cost, inspection and enforcement. In the meantime the important point is that the legal and moral responsibility for preventing the pollution of the seas has been clearly spelled out and generally recognized.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

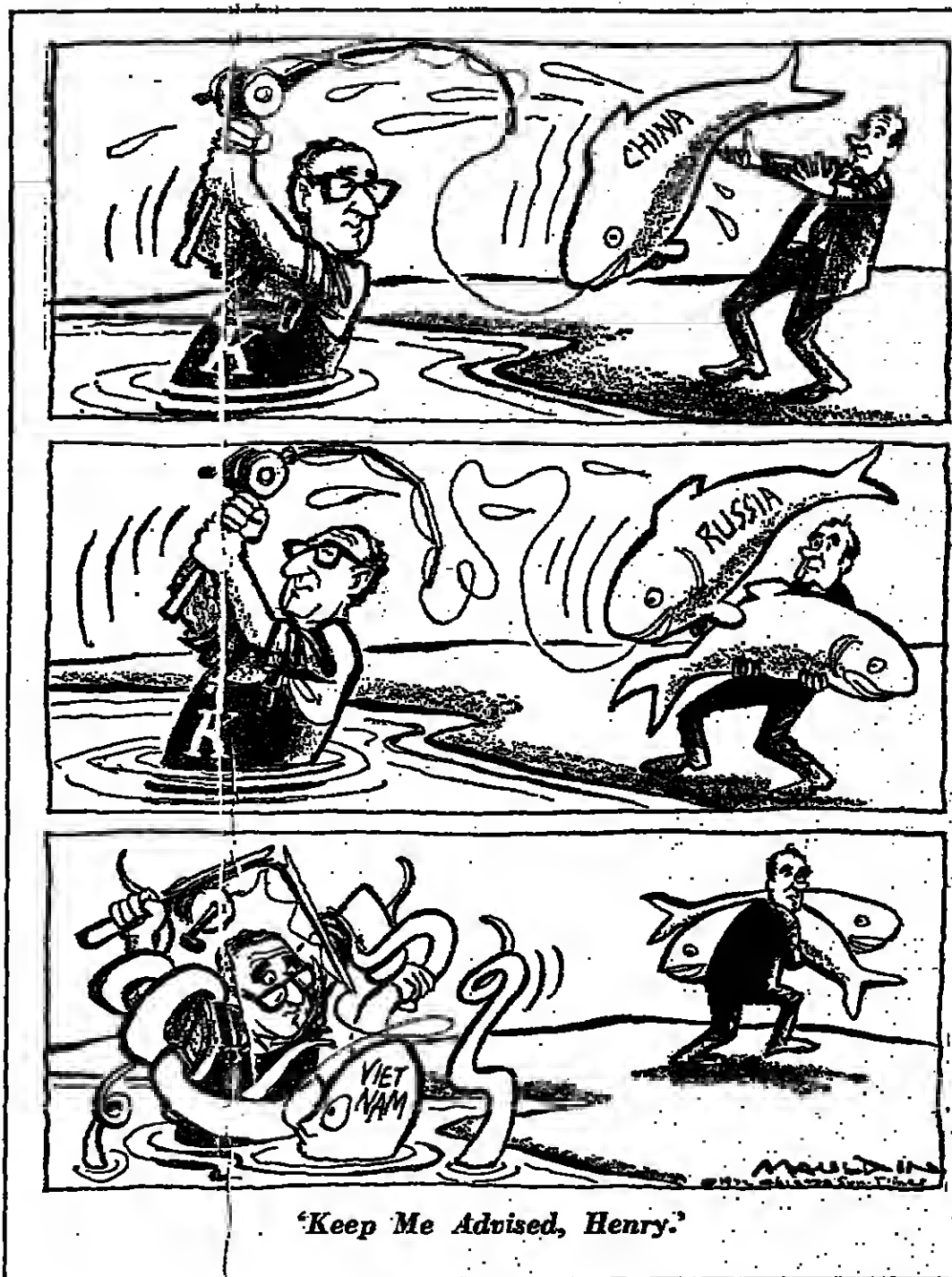
November 20, 1897

BERLIN—The German government is ready, should the French government desire it, to empower its ambassador to state on oath that it has never had any dealings with Dreyfus, and that at the German Embassy nothing is known as to the famous letter alleged to have been written by Dreyfus, and to have been found in a waste-paper basket at the Embassy. What, now, will be the position of the French government?

Fifty Years Ago

November 20, 1923

BERLIN—The strenuous and subterranean efforts of Herr Adolf Hitler, chief of the Bavarian Fascists, to extend his activities into Prussia, received a sharp setback today. Herr Severing, Prussian Minister of the Interior, issued a proclamation which announces the suppression of Hitler's organization, the so-called National Socialist German Workers' party, within the sphere of jurisdiction of Prussia.



The Cuban Connection

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—For the first time in many years, the United States and Cuba have a common problem, which may lead to reappraisal of the relations between the two countries. President Nixon doesn't want American commercial airplanes to be hijacked to Havana and Fidel Castro, according to the State, doesn't want them to land there, and this is now under the most careful of oblique diplomatic discussion.

Mr. Nixon's problem is very simple. He wants secure, on-time air traffic within the United States and abroad, but the American air traffic is not secure. It is not on time, for passengers are subjected to security baggage checks at every airport, primarily for fear of criminals who regard Cuba as a sanctuary.

Fidel Castro's problem is a little more complicated. He is waging an ideological war against the United States and Latin America, and vice versa, but most of the Americans who hijack planes are not Communists seeking sanctuary in Cuba but ordinary criminals stealing planes, demanding millions in ransom money, and hoping to get both the money and freedom when they land in Havana.

On the testimony of Swiss officials, who represent the United States in Havana, this is not what happens. They say that the Cuban government is not sympathetic but very tough on the hijackers, who are jailed under very severe circumstances.

Also Suspicious
According to the Swiss diplomats, the Cuban government is not only tough on the hijackers but suspicious that these hijacking operations may be used by the United States as a means to spy on what's going on in Cuba.

Accordingly, Castro is not sending back the hijackers to the United States because he suspects them of subversive intelligence activities against Cuba, and he is keeping them in jail because he doesn't trust them, even if they have Communist backgrounds.

Also, Castro, again according to the Swiss, is holding the ransom money that lands in Havana with the hijackers, not because he wants to help the hijackers but because the U.S. Treasury has imposed between \$60 million and \$70 million in Cuban assets when Washington broke diplomatic relations with Havana, and he wants to use this hijack money to get the \$60 million to \$70 million back.

What troubles officials here in Washington is that one of these hijackers to Cuba may end in a disaster and that the American people, already inconvenienced by baggage checks and long delays in air travel, may then revive the Cuban crisis by demanding that action be taken against the Havana sanctuary.

The Nixon administration, annoyed as it is by Castro's anti-American propaganda and subversion in Latin America, would prefer to leave him enough alone and let Castro suffer in isolation with his own economic failures at home.

Dual Purposes

But this will not be easy if Cuba continues to be a sanctuary for skyjackers. The United States has been paying little attention to Latin America in the last few years. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has established a keep-out doctrine in Eastern Europe and China will be doing much the same in Southeast Asia, while the

United States no longer tries to apply the Monroe Doctrine in Cuba.

According to one diplomatic report, the Cubans may put the latest three American skyjacks on public trial, partly to keep the diplomatic situation from deteriorating any further, and partly to discourage hijackers from landing there.

In any event, the skyjacking problem has forced Washington and Havana to begin talking again about the future, though indirectly through the Swiss government, but while everybody denies it, these indirect talks could lead to a new accommodation with Havana as they did last year between Washington and Peking.

President Nixon is very cautious about these things, but it is awkward for him to explain why he

wants to reach an understanding with Havana in Moscow and Chou En-lai in Peking but won't even talk to Castro in Cuba. This is undoubtedly why, after the most private talks with the Swiss in Washington and Geneva, Secretary of State Rogers has made it clear in public that the United States now wishes to try to reach an accommodation with Castro on this entire problem.

Accommodations between nations come about in strange ways, as was obvious last year in the "Kissinger" visit to Peking. The skyjacking problem has now forced Washington and Havana to talk again, however indirectly, and it could result in a new appraisal of President Nixon's relations with Latin America, which by his own admission is long overdue.

Footsteps Into History

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN—Whether or not Willy Brandt remained West German chancellor after Sunday's elections, he had already made his mark.

Not only did he lead the Social Democratic party out of exile and into power, but he changed the entire trend of policy toward a search for détente with the East, a move that has already earned him the Nobel Peace Prize. And this trend has gathered such momentum that it is difficult to imagine it being reversed by any government.

Yet it is questionable whether history will ultimately regard Brandt as one of its political "giants," a man of the caliber of, shall we say, Roosevelt, Churchill, De Gaulle or Mao Tse-tung. He will more probably be seen as

an exceptional figure but a man of man's dimensions.

I discussed this matter of "giants" as leaders with the handsome, quiet-spoken chancellor on the eve of this crucial vote, a vote that certainly will clarify the guidelines for West Germany's immediate future.

"Great leaders," he said, "derive from chaos—like war or reckless crises. And it is a good thing that we do not have chaos in our part of the world nowadays. This doesn't, of course, preclude the existence of leaders with great influence. It doesn't mean that everything must move toward mediocrity."

"You know, this reminds me of my very last talk with Gen. de Gaulle. That was in 1969, shortly after Nixon had first been elected President of the United States, and De Gaulle asked me what I thought of him."

"I said that for me he had demonstrated among other things that he represented a strong argument against those who say that men at the age of 90 cannot develop. The general was most interested in that observation and he agreed heartily."

De Gaulle, it may be recalled, ended the 50s of his own life in a political wilderness where he undoubtedly matured his reflections on the methods and purposes of government. And certainly Brandt, who will soon be 59, grew in wisdom during the period immediately preceding 1969 and his final accession to power.

One thing he has clearly learned is the value of patience and of limited steps toward distant goals. Thus, while keeping in mind ultimate dreams of bringing two Germanys together, he is content not to press uselessly for this final aim until history changes the picture's European frame.

He wants to make life easier and improve contacts between West and East Germany, thus contributing to a relaxation of tensions. And, where possible, he hopes to better the lot of German minorities elsewhere, as in the Soviet Union, where his ambition has already met with some response by Moscow.

It is not for nothing that *realpolitik* is a German word. Brandt seeks to adjust his visions to the realities that impose their limitations. Such deliberate self-restriction disappoints some of his opponents and infuriates others. We will not know until

Robert G. Kaiser

From Moscow:

Some of this activity already has borne fruit; still more has left behind some tantalizing buds on the branches. The most tantalizing of all is a giant natural gas deal for \$45 billion.

MOSCOW—Even by the standards of the new euphoria in Soviet-American economic relations, it was quite a week. High-level visits, deals, negotiations, rumors galore and even a dinner party entertained by a New York jazz band were the highlights. They demonstrated both how much progress has been made and how many obstacles remain in developing Soviet-American economic ties.

By the standards of just six months ago, the progress is substantial. "It's all moved much faster than I expected," one American official commented. He seemed to speak for most of the Moscow-based diplomats and businessmen who made skeptical predictions before and after May's Moscow summit meeting, when President Nixon and his hosts failed with embarrassing conspicuousness to agree on economic matters.

After that, both Moscow and Washington worked with common determination to resolve the outstanding economic issues. And they succeeded with a speed that surprised even participants in the process. Last month's general trade agreement, including settlement of Lend-Lease debts and other tricky problems, was the result.

American businessmen did not wait for the overall trade agreement. Continuing a process that began with some hesitation before the May summit, they have been traveling to Moscow in hordes, looking for business or just for a sniff of the atmosphere in this giant new market which may (or may not) be opening up to U.S. products.

Buds on Branches

Some of this activity already has borne fruit; still more has left behind some tantalizing buds on the branches. The most tantalizing of all is a giant natural gas deal, valued in one official leaked estimate at up to \$45 billion.

The concrete achievements of American businessmen here so far are much smaller, but they represent progress. For instance, Pepsi-Cola announced a deal

whereby it would build a bottling plant in the Soviet Union and supply concentrated cola return, Pepsi's American organization will take over the marketing of Soviet vodka, cognac and sparkling wine.

Futman Corp., the first American manufacturing firm to be officially "accredited" in Moscow has set up its first office (in a hotel room) with its permanent representative.

The Chase-Manhattan Bank announced that it had been the first U.S. bank to be accredited here and will soon open Moscow office.

Despite the stories about a \$45-billion deal, agreement any gas project is still far off, according to official U.S. sources. The same sources say any attempt to put a value on potential deal is premature, cause no one yet knows what cost of this liquefied gas will be. "If anyone has a figure this," one source said, "he's on a Oxy board and LSD."

George Kirby of Texas East refused to talk to a reporter, called his hotel room to ask at the gas negotiations. This is not unusual. Mr. Kirby didn't tell the American Embassy anything about his talks, etc.

Another high-level visit, James Needham, president of the New York Stock Exchange, left with hints that big things were in the air. But he refused to be specific. It would be again the interests of the United States for him to talk about his visit. Mr. Needham told one report.

A lot of talk will come to nothing at all, one experienced businessman predicted. He's Arc Oxtel, president of Sa Arc, a trading firm that has been dealing with the Soviet Union with substantial success (albeit always on a relatively small scale for 20 years).

Unusual Party
Mr. Oxtel was here to one of the most unusual parties in Moscow history, a sit-down dinner in the nightclub of Tourist hotel to celebrate Sakra's 20 years of business with the Russians. For an American businessman, Mr. Oxtel's remarkable turn of events: more than 200 Russians, including Vladimir Alkhimov, the smooth, intelligent deputy minister of trade.

Several other high-ranking officials did not turn up. In an interview, Mr. Oxtel acknowledged that the club had changed for Soviet-American trade since the summit, "what hasn't changed is the term of doing business here."

Mr. Oxtel notes that Russians have not come to their hard-currency problem in the future. Since the United States authorized credits to the Export-Import Bank for \$1 billion last month, said, a \$100-million deal that virtually saved up by a European firm was reopened negotiations with Americans.

In general, Mr. Oxtel told that there are too much enthusiasm and too little realism in American business community. "I'm afraid they're so enthusiastic because they see all of pots of gold," he commented. "That natural gas deal is the best example."

A veteran of dozens of fruit negotiations with Soviet purchasing agents, Mr. Oxtel is sure that the Russians are going to be spreading their arms around very thick. "Trade Russia is not a banana, in tough business with profits; gas that are often small, has discovered."

"I'm worried about a backslide action first from U.S. businessmen, then from the Russians who deal with them, if the rent enthusiasm turns to frustration in the future."

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By Carl Gewirtz

While at the moment borrowing short and lending long would appear to be amply profitable for the banks, these short-term money market rates are highly volatile. The six-month rate hit 11 1/4 percent and the one-year rate was almost 11 percent in mid 1989, for example. Thus, the banks would undertake a considerable exposure if they choose

While at the moment borrowing short and lending long would appear to be amply profitable for the banks, these short-term money market rates are highly volatile. The six-month rate hit 11 1/4 percent and the one-year rate was almost 11 percent in mid 1969, for example. Thus, the banks would undertake a considerable exposure if they choose

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	9Sept.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	\$3,432,000	\$3,322,000	79,932,000
Unemployed	4,794,000	4,822,000	4,811,000
Industrial production ..	116.7	115.7	106.8
*Personal income	\$945,700,000	\$940,000,000	\$827,200,000
*Money supply	\$240,500,000	\$239,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consumer Price Index ..	126.2	125	122.2
Constructa Contracts ..	187	190	194
Stocks Inventories	105,285	105,133	101,412,000
*Exports	\$4,157,500	4,201,700	\$4,505,000
*Imports	\$4,676,700	\$4,564,300	\$4,237,000

*000. omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Unemployment is total employment outside farm and demand deposits and are reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

this means, of having lent money at rates more favorable than they could obtain for themselves—an obviously unhealthy state of affairs for the banking industry.

Equally obvious, however, is the assumption that interest rates are headed lower—which could allow the banks to borrow seven-year funds some months from now at a rate sufficient to guarantee a profit on the loan to GM.

Commenting on the sketchy in-

On the public bond market
European Investment Bank,
other top-rated borrower
client, is raising \$65 m
through a 15-year issue exp
with a coupon of 7 percent,
the \$1,000 face-valued bonds
(Continued on Page 11, C)

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT)—Last Tuesday, the Dow Jones average of industrial stocks closed above 1,000, which it had never done before. The Wall Street Journal, which compiled the average, alleged that this event "set champagne corks popping in brokerage offices across the country."

And without so much as a caveat emptor, a major brokerage house proclaimed in large advertisements here and elsewhere that it would be holding a "special DJ 1,000 seminar" at all of its many branch offices.

The following day, with less fanfare, the New York office of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the unemployment rate among teen-ages, male Puerto Ricans in this city is 45-yes, 40-percent. No champagne. No special seminars.

These two statistics, on their face, tell startlingly different stories; but this is not the point of citing them together here. Rather, the point is to suggest that the consumer of statistics should look before leaping to conclusions.

Take unemployment. A 40 per cent rate is shocking by anyone's standards. It is not possible to say whether the rate has been rising or falling in this case because it has not been calculated for earlier years on any comparable basis.

ble basis. It is a fact, however, that this group of young men comes out the very worst of the whole New York poverty sector, and it is possible to assess the figure from still two other directions.

Seen one way, even 40 percent is an understatement. The number of Puerto Rican teen-age boys who are out of work in New York is probably even more than this, because the "unemployed" do not include those who would

work if they could find jobs but have quit looking.

Seen another way, the 40 percent is clearly extreme. When the high rate of joblessness in this disadvantaged group is averaged out with the low rate among the country's principal breadwinners (white, male, age 25 to 45) and everyone else is factored in too, the national average comes to 5.5 percent.

So let us turn now to the Dow. What is it? It is 30 stocks, blue chips all. It is, more precisely, an intricate averaging of the prices of these 30 stocks. Once upon a

Amex and C

time, when life was easier, the average used to be computed simply by adding up their prices at a given moment and dividing by the number of stocks.

But the life of Dow Jones has long since been complicated by stock splits and stock dividends and by the removal of some stocks from the list (Victor Talking Machine was one) and the addition of others. So now the divisor is not a simple 30 but an adjustable number—currently 1.661—that compensates for all these changes.

Over-Counter

themselves widely used but generally less familiar, do in fact measure the market more fully and more currently. They cover more stocks, and they keep their coverage more in tune with market conditions by making substitutions more frequently. All of the other major averages hit new peaks this year before the Dow.

One pronounced weakness of the Dow can be seen in the fact that half of the big run-up from mid-October to the 1,000 last week was caused by just four of the 30 stocks, while the 26 others lagged. But the Dow has strengths, too. The market value of the 30 Dow stocks is approximately one-quarter of the value of all shares listed on the big board.

Realistically, from comments heard in the last week, one would judge that the excitement generated by the final historic hurdling of 1,000 was rather more commercial than philosophical—simply the hope that business (Wall Street business) would get better now because, at long last, people would see that the market is going up.

The big breakthrough—which first approached in early 1966—came on Tuesday when the Dow boomed ahead 6.09 points to finish at 1,003.16.

At the closing bell on Friday, as frosting on the cake, the Dow stood at an all-time high of

Volume was heavy Big Board turnover for the week amounted to 100,168,840 shares, the biggest weekly volume since March

American Telephone, a key participant in Wall Street's blue-chip rally, rose 3/4 to 51 1/8 after selling at a 1972 high of 51 3/4. It was the most active issue with volume reaching 1,460,500 shares.

By Alexander R. Hanme

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The Over-the-Counter market and the American Stock Exchange declined slightly last week in fairly

Brokers noted that although the Dow-Jones industrial average on the New York Stock Exchange closed above the 1,000 mark for the first time in history on Tuesday, it had little bullish effect on prices on either the Amex or the counter market.

The major missing ingredient in the market's recent advance has been participation of small public investors, who have shied away from buying stocks since before the market's major decline ended in May, 1970. Institutional investors since then have accounted for most of the volume.

the NASDAQ industrial index, which closed Friday at 128.69, down 1.47 from the close of the preceding week.

The volume leader on the exchange was McCulloch Oil, which fell 2 to 13 5/8 on a turnover of 1,064,000 shares. The company reported lower earnings this week.

In the counter market, Southern Airways dropped 13/8 to 61 1/8 in active trading. The weakness resulted from a report that the \$2 million debt incurred by the airline in paying ransom to three Havana-bound hijackers a week ago had placed the carrier in a very serious financial position.

... ..

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

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EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 81	101 1/2	102 1/2
Air France 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Bombardier 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Boeing 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
British Airways 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Canada 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Continental 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Delta 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Eastern 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Embraer 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
General Electric 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Honeywell 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
IBM 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Int'l. Paper 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Johnson & Johnson 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Kodak 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Lockheed 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
McDonald's 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Merck & Co. 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Motorola 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Procter & Gamble 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Reynolds 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Rockwell 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Schlumberger 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Sumitomo Chem. 77	101 1/2	102 1/2

Int'l. Paper 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Johnson & Johnson 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Kodak 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Lockheed 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
McDonald's 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Merck & Co. 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Motorola 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Procter & Gamble 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Reynolds 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Rockwell 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Schlumberger 77	101 1/2	102 1/2
Sumitomo Chem. 77	101 1/2	102 1/2

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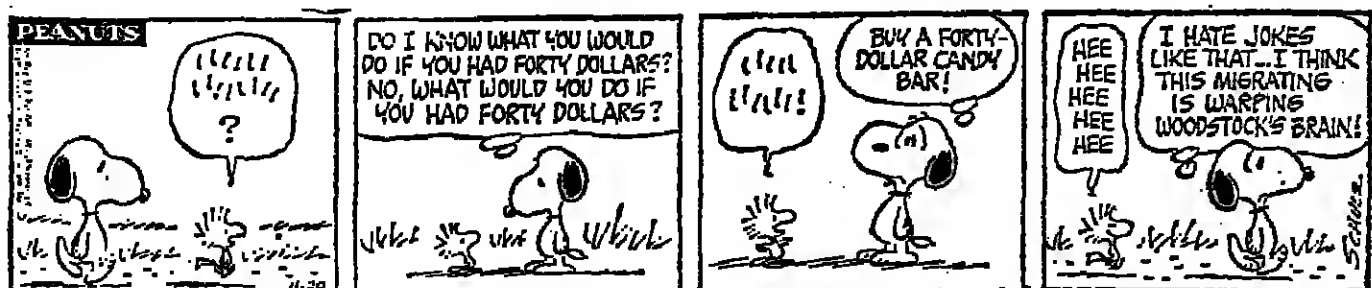
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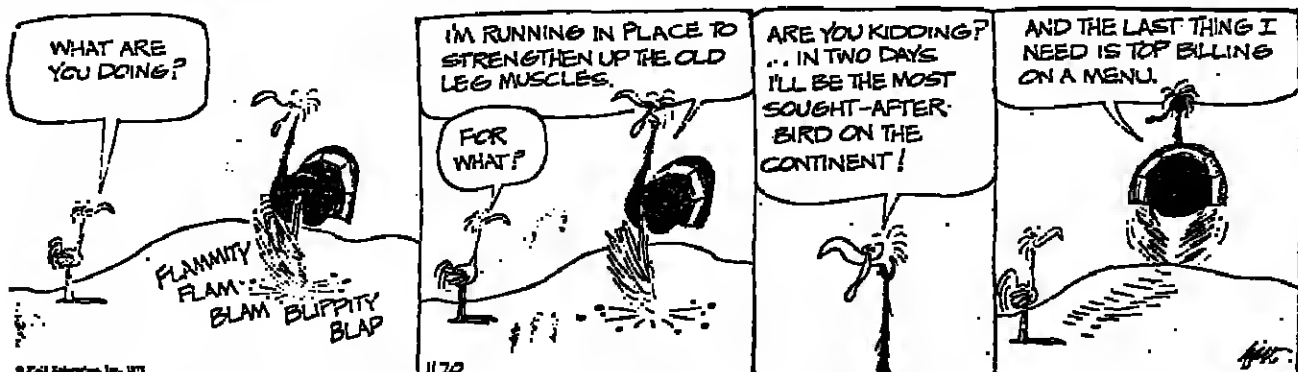
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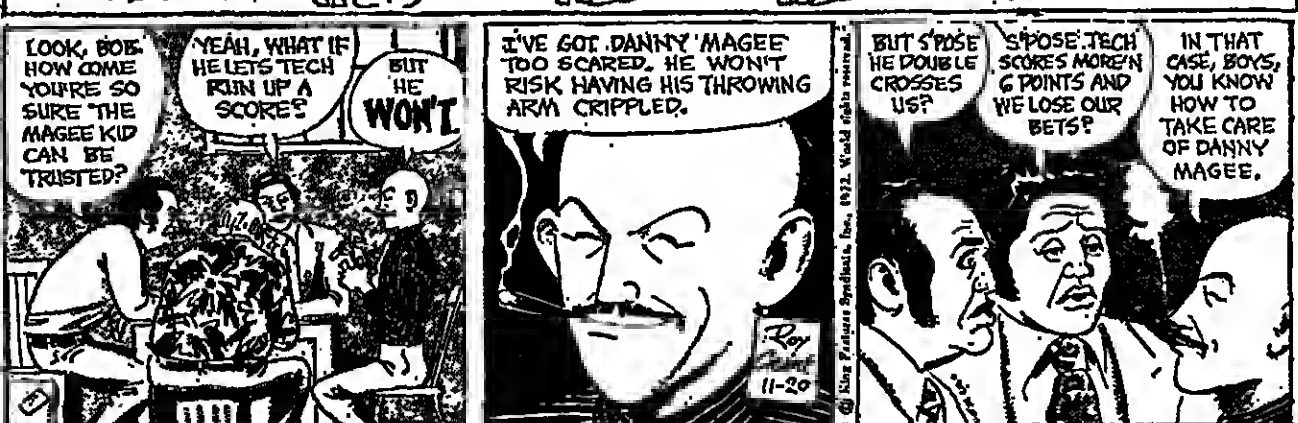
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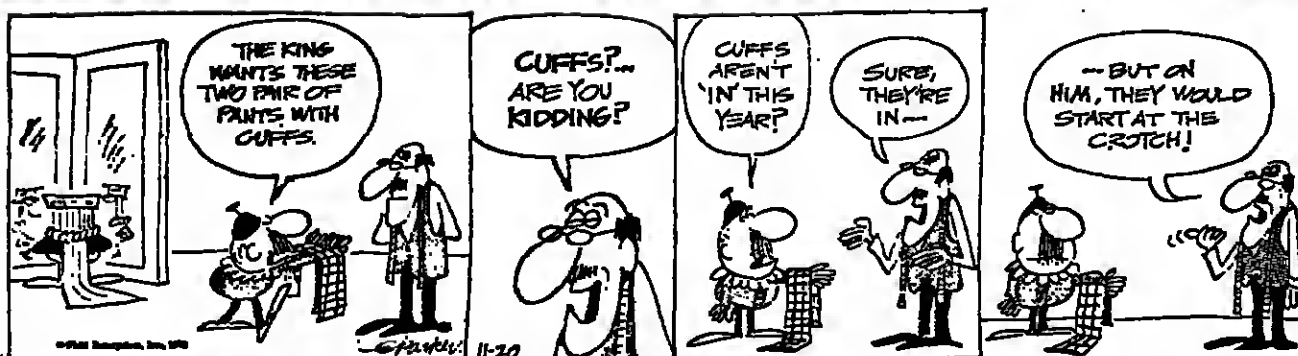
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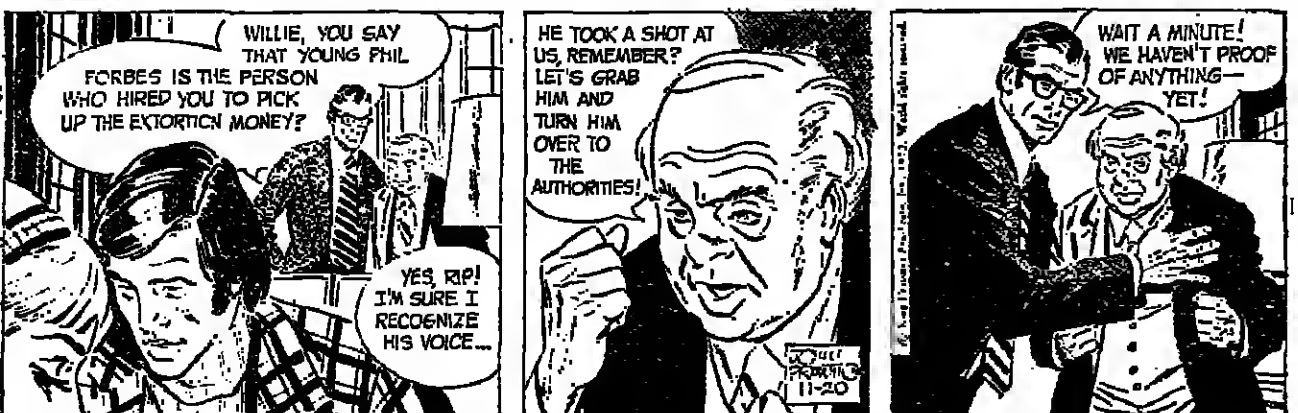
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An optimistic North-South partnership climbed to slam on the diagrammed deal, then found itself in the unusual position of hoping for a bad break in one of the side suits.

South opened normally with one diamond and West overcalled one heart. North had plenty in reserve for his jump to two no-trump, and South could simply have raised to game.

However, it seemed to him that a suit contract would be superior, especially if North held only a single stopper in hearts. He hid three spades to show an unbalanced hand, and North reviewed the situation.

It was not clear that South held more than a minimum—most experts would not regard this as a true strength-showing reverse. But it was clear that the North-South hands would mesh excellently. North's high-card points in his partner's suits would fill gaps, and he held two aces in the other suits. The only wasted card was the heart jack.

North therefore planned to play six diamonds, and hid Blackwood on route to make sure that the partnership was not missing

two aces. It is almost never right for a player who has made a natural no-trump bid to bid Blackwood, but this hand perhaps constituted the "almost."

South showed an ace, North continued according to plan to six diamonds, and West led the heart king. South won with the ace, but seemed headed for the loss of the spade ace and a club trick.

His best chance for avoiding the club loser was to hope that one defender, no doubt East in view of the overall held most of the missing trumps and most of the missing spades. A three-trick break, desirable in other circumstances, was likely to be fatal here.

At the second trick, South led the spade king from dummy. West took the ace and shifted to his singleton trump. South won the diamond jack in the dummy, and led to the diamond king, discovering the trump situation. Now it all hinged on spades. South led spades, and happily saw West discard on the third round. Now it was easy for him to cash the fourth spade and discard a club from dummy.

There followed the club ace, the club king, and a club ruff with the diamond queen. South had three winning trumps in his hand at the finish, making the slam.

NORTH	EAST (D)
AKJ6	9742
AJ54	Q73
QJ4	8632
A93	AQ4
WEST	
AK5	
KQ10862	
Q7	
J876	
SOUTH	
AQ1083	
Q9	
AK1085	
K105	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North

Pass 10 2NT

Pass 34 Pass 4NT

Pass 50 Pass 60

Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle
ACROSS
1 Discusses
5 Hiroshima
10 Ladder part
14 Land of caliphs
15 Speed checker
16 Bowling alley
17 Brumell
18 Soda-brine
19 mineral
20 German
23 Wild retreat
24 Islamic God
25 Peter Max
26 Teeming with
27 ideas
31 Vine covered
32 Miles Shearer
33 Sadat's country
34 Hamelin
35 musician, with
25 Down
35 Farm buildings
36 Verb suffix
37 Heath's country
Abbr.
38 Feel in one's
DOWN
1 Umbrella part
2 Common verb
3 Jack of TV
4 Used a child's
gun
5 Legendary king
6 Indonesian
7 quail
8 Scent
9 Oranges

DENNIS THE MENACE



* HOW CAN HE HAVE A HEADACHE? I JUST GOT HERE!

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DESTE
YALIC
BASHUM
CYMAIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jambles: GLADE ELEGY MYRIAD ABRUPT

Answers: What you'll find in the room of your dreams—A BED

BOOKS

TRANSPARENT THINGS

By Vladimir Nabokov. McGraw-Hill, 104 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JUST before the climax of "Transparent Things," Vladimir Nabokov's 18th and latest novel and his seventh to be composed in English, one comes across what I construed to be a Nabokovian elbow in the ribs, another helpful reminder from the master to his readers. At the point when it appears, the novel's hero—Hugh Person, an American book editor—is lying in bed, about to fall into a deep sleep in which he will somnambulistically strangle to death his already deeply sleeping wife. As he drifts off, Hugh Person, "that his wife was again feigning a feminine ailment to keep him away; that she probably cheated in many other ways . . . that no manner of . . . temporary dissatisfaction mattered in the face of his ever growing, ever more tender, love for his wife; that he would have to consult an ophthalmologist sometime next month [sic]. He substituted an 'n' for the wrong letter (in mouth) . . . continued to scan the motley proof into which the blackness of closed vision was now turning," and drifted into his murderous sleep.

Now Hugh's typographical error and correction turn is partly meant by Nabokov to be a joke on Hugh's having spent the evening proofreading the galley of a novel. But, as I've said, I also took it as a Nabokovian nudge. For by equating Hugh's night-thoughts with words on a page, the author is in a way reaffirming what we have been told so often before: that in the world of Nabokov's fiction, the print on the page is at least as real as, if not more so than, the imagined world the print conjures up.

And so, having been thus reminded, I tried for a while to view "Transparent Things" as a self-contained world in itself. First, I tried to cross-reference the words conscientiously and play the anagrammatical game like a sport. I conceded that Hugh Person is only just so many words on the page—the creation of another character in the novel named R., a German writer who has adopted English as his written language, who now lives in Switzerland, and whose latest novel Hugh has been proofreading on the evening of the strangling—and that therefore "Transparent Things" is cut off from reality like two mirrors facing each other and reflecting each other's images infinitely. Why, I insisted cleverly, the most substantial thing in the entire book is a writing implement—the pencil that Hugh Person finds in a hotel room in Switzerland and that Nabokov, or R., writes about as if it were a character in a 19th-century novel.

Next, I noted the coincidences that abound in the story, and I untangled the complex verbal predilections of not only Hugh's strangling of his wife, but also the hotel fire that Hugh dies in at the end. I persuaded myself that these coincidences and predilections serve to collapse the

space and time of the story a single point in spacetime, namely, the spacetime where, by his passion (or the "fla" of his love) and dies (or is transfixed "from one of being to another").

Finally, I tried to equate position of "Transparent Things" in Nabokov's canon to the "The Tempest" in Shakespeare—to view this novel as the creation of Nabokov's life-long preoccupations: as his dreamlike nature, must have "vanishing point," and as his (a la Prospero) of abjuring "rough magic" by burning realistic pencil—the symbol of art—in that final symbolic

But my heart wasn't really in Nabokov's directions. Despite Nabokov's directions, I was aware of the warning to Beware of the Vicious Pre the underlying psychological sage of this novel is simply, "vanishing point," and as I could not divest Nabokov's guage of the meaning it cooed up in my own imagination, willy nilly I noted Nabokov almost obsessive worrying the very same Freudian they—Oedipus complex, ambivalence toward women—he keeps try to scold out of existence. I now Hugh dislikes his father, now on the night of the old a death, Hugh feels a "general a of liberation" and sleeps with woman for the first time in life. I could hardly ignore that is this same woman, a prostitute who appears in Hugh's dream while he is throttling his wife. And finally, if one is to Hugh's misprinting of no for month as anything more than a joke—and it is usually risky to do so with Nabokovian jokes then it is no more far-fetched read it as Hugh's unconscious verbal slip (the associative linking "month" to "female" ment) to menses to vagina data, and coming out "month" than to take it as a reminder see Nabokov's art as pure ver patterns.

Well, so what? So what if most transparent things in a novel called "Transparent Things" are the psychological conflict seems intent on resolving? does it matter? Because Nabokov wastes so much space residu such a reading, and because a reading actually weighs novel down, makes it lopsided undermines its other means in other words, makes the st precisely as reductive as cri of Freudianism keep claiming view of life to be. Finally, matters because instead of be the aesthetically balanced meditation on death it might have been—and that, one suspects, Nabokov would have liked it to be—"Transparent Things" is basically a t of misogyny dressed up in bra parent finery.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wer

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Discusses	39 Old British screen
5 Hiroshima	40 Chorus
10 Ladder part	42 Fears: Fr.
14 Land of caliphs	43 Poker move
15 Speed checker	44 Crook
16 Bowling alley	45 People for
17 Brumell	29 Across
18 Soda-brine	49 Building cheers
19 mineral	50 Mature
20 German	51 Writer Thomas
23 Wild retreat	54 Area of France
24 Islamic God	55 Grenoble is its capital
25 Peter Max	56 Religious
26 Teeming with	57 Back talk
ideas	58 Arab ruler
31 Vine covered	59 Convey
32 Miles Shearer	
33 Sadat's country	1 Umbrella part
34 Hamelin	2 Common verb
35 musician, with	3 Jack of TV
25 Down	4 Used a child's
35 Farm buildings	gun
36 Verb suffix	5 Legendary king
37 Heath's country	6 Indonesian
Abbr.	7 quail
38 Feel in one's	8 Scent
	9 Oranges

